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GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE'S SPRING SESSION ENDS

LD242242 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 24 Apr 81

[By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov]

[Text] Geneva, 24 Apr, TASS--The spring session of the Committee on Disarmament has ended here today after almost three months of discussions on issues having to do with containing the arms race. The session convincingly demonstrated that an overwhelming majority of states is interested in achieving real results in the field of disarmament, in developing mutual understanding and consolidating trust and peaceful cooperation between the peoples.

The session's participants showed profound interest in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress. Many of the major proposals contained in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev have a direct bearing on the activities of the Committee on Disarmament whose importance is especially enhanced at a time when, because of the position of the imperialist forces, the mechanism of a number of bilateral and multilateral negotiations in this field vital to all the peoples, has ceased to function.

The session engaged in a comprehensive analysis of many topical problems of disarmament. In the special working groups on questions of prohibiting the chemical, radiological weapons, on strengthening the security safeguards for nonnuclear states and on elaborating a comprehensive disarmament programme, the search continued for acceptable solutions as well as the work on the texts of would-be international agreements.

On the whole, the session of the Committee on Disarmament proceeded in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The attempts on the part of some of the delegations of NATO countries and China to poison the atmosphere of the negotiations and to include in the agenda items with no relevance to the work of the committee had failed to bring about the results they counted on.

An overwhelming majority of the delegations--including Sweden, the GDR, India, Nigeria, Mexico, Bulgaria, and others--spoke out against Washington's plans--posing a threat to peace--to deploy in Europe new U.S. nuclear missiles, as well as against the concepts of "nuclear containment" and "limited nuclear wars" preached by the American military. A number of committee's members have stated unequivocally that it is precisely the United States and their NATO allies that create difficulties in the work of the Committee on Disarmament and block the pursuit of meaningful negotiations on a whole set of possibilities for curbing the arms race, inter alia on questions of nuclear disarmament, prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. Voices of protest also sounded weightily against plans to produce and deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe.

In connection with the launching of the American space vehicle Columbia within the framework of the shuttle programme, the representative of Sweden Inga Thorsson drew attention to the "military aspects of that programme," the desire on the part of the United States to assert its military presence in space which can generate a "dangerous arms race in space." She stressed that space must be used only for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, as was stressed by Viktor Israelyan, the Soviet delegate, in his statement at the closing meeting, had tabled for the consideration by the committee a no small number of concrete proposals dictated by a genuine concern to make headway in tackling the most important and overdue questions of disarmament. This constructive approach met with understanding, and support of the nonaligned and neutral states, which was confirmed, inter alia, by the statements of the delegations of Mexico, Brazil and Kenya.

Speaking on behalf of the group of the socialist countries the representative of Hungary, Imre Komivesz said that in line with the decisions of the congresses of the communist parties and the conclusions of the Political Consultative Committee of the states members of the Warsaw Treaty, the states of the socialist community will continue to make every effort in order to contribute to productive activities of the committee, to consolidating peace and international situation.

SALT OPPONENTS 'STALLING' IN ORDER TO REARM

LD241338 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 24 Apr 81

[By TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr, TASS--Ambassador Robert Buchheim, who represented the United States for almost four years in the Soviet-American Consultative Commission for monitoring the fulfilment of the strategic arms limitation agreements, made recently a noteworthy statement to journalists in Washington. He said that despite continuing contentions that Moscow is violating the agreements the commission, which investigated these accusations, has never encountered a single violation. He added that during his work in the commission there was not a single instance of the Soviet side violating the existing agreements or an instance of cheating.

The Soviet-American commission was set up as a permanent body from the very beginning of the SALT process and is a mechanism enabling both sides to discuss questions connected with observance of the concluded agreements. Regularly gathering for its meetings, the commission is a two-sided forum for dialogue, for the elimination of possible suspicions and the prevention of complications. Its competence has never been questioned by either side and its activities are regarded as useful.

Meantime the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which until very recently worked under the supervision of Deputy Director David Sullivan, has drawn up a whole list of violations of the SALT agreements that are imputed to the USSR. They include also charges that were made many years ago and were refuted by the commission. Now considering the fact that David Sullivan came to the agency from the CIA, which has been caught more than once with its anti-Soviet fabrications, one cannot but get the impression that the same "style" has been brought to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It is indicative that the list of accusations appeared exactly at the time when the attacks by right-wing forces in the United States on the SALT process acquired a particularly vicious nature. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote in this connection that the opponents of SALT would like to present their list of so-called violations by the Russians of the existing agreements in the hope of causing confrontation and, perhaps, of torpedoing the SALT process itself. This looks like an act of subverstion undertaken with a far-reaching aim.

Certain circles in the United States obviously want to push to the background the question of limiting strategic arms, to drag out the talks on this vitally important problem in order to win time and "re-arm" and then try to conduct the talks "from positions of strength." What is this but intent to get unilateral advantages to the detriment of the security of the other side? The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned about the futility of such attempts.

The Soviet side is strictly observing the agreements signed by it, including the agreements on the limitation of strategic arms. It has affixed its signature to them not to violate them but being firmly convinced that these agreements accord not only with the interests of our two countries but also with the aims of universal peace and detente.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION HELD IN SOFIA

LD231626 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--A scheduled session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states was held in Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on April 21-23.

The Military Council, which was chaired by Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, was held with the participation of members of the Military Council as well as delegations of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Military Council discussed questions pertaining to the current activity of the Joint Armed Forces and adopted recommendations on them.

The members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces were received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The meeting of the Military Council was held in a spirit of friendship, in an atmosphere of close cooperation and mutual understanding.

SHISHLIN COMMENT ON VALUE OF SOCIALIST COOPERATION

LD241700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The press in the socialist countries is paying great attention to the report on a CPSU delegation's friendly visit to Warsaw. ADN notes that friendship and cooperation among the socialist states are in keeping with their fundamental interests. Here is a late news commentary. Nikolay Sishlin, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone:

[Shishlin] Now that a number of congresses of the fraternal communist and workers' parties have been held, the significance of the fraternal socialist states' cooperation and coordinated action stands out particularly vividly. I believe, the closest possible ties among parties, those parties which hold power, are unquestionably a kind of tuning fork for cooperation by which relations between the socialist countries as a whole are tuned. Contacts among parties, including above all contacts at the highest level, help determine the main directions for the development of cooperation and the forms, ways and means for this cooperation. They enable new prospects to be offered on a timely basis for deepening mutual ties among the fraternal socialist states.

Incidentally, this was demonstrated by the quite recent visit to fraternal People's Poland by the CPSU party delegation, headed by Comrade Suslov.

But while the significance of cooperation among the socialist countries, the significance of cooperation among the ruling communist and workers' parties stands out brightly and visibly in the political sphere, it is also manifested no less vividly and clearly in the economic and spiritual spheres. Basically, nobody loses from this cooperation. Every participant among the socialist countries gains from this cooperation. That is precisely how matters stand in economic terms. And if at the congresses of communist and workers' parties the socialist countries are outlining plans for further significant steps forward during the coming 5-year and 10-year periods in all spheres of social development, this is to a vast extent connected precisely with the use both of national resources and of the joint capabilities of the socialist countries.

This is equally applicable to the spiritual sphere. In this sphere, of course, every socialist country is enriched by contact with the rich cultures which characterize each people now building a new society and by the mutual penetration of these cultures.

Finally, cooperation among the socialist countries is a well. The more that is drawn from this well, the richer the well becomes. This is unquestionably one of the important foundations for the fact that the socialist countries can view their future with confidence.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD261855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 26 Apr 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with TASS political observer Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, international affairs journalist Mikhail Sergeyevich Lvov and All-Union Radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good day, comrades. Last week all progressive mankind marked the 111th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. And today it seems to me appropriate to stress that Soviet foreign policy is called Leninist. This is not just any old honorific title but an expression of its actual essence. After all, it traces its origins from the Leninist decree on peace, and its fundamental principle is the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems. Back in November 1917, Vladimir Ilich pointed out that "The struggle for peace is commencing. This struggle will be difficult and persistent." Subsequent years have shown how right all these words of Lenin were.

The socialist community is now the leading force in the struggle for peace. Its unity is a most important condition for the maintenance of peace on earth. The congresses of fraternal parties which have recently taken place in Sofia, Prague and Berlin have confirmed once more that this unity is inviolable.

Poland, Arms Race Discussed

A CPSU Central Committee delegation, headed by Comrade Suslov, paid a friendly visit to Poland this week.

[Kornilov] During the talks held in Warsaw on 23 April, the joint conviction was expressed that friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland and their fraternal alliance, whose foundations were laid by the treaty concluded 36 years ago, have stood the test throughout the entire historical period of People's Poland's existence and that their further strengthening is in keeping with the interests of both socialist countries. Both parties, the CPSU and the PZPR,--this was stressed with all force during the talks--oppose all forms of interference in Poland's internal affairs by imperialist circles, which by means of large-scale propaganda campaigns are stirring up tension and intensifying conflicts in giving support to internal opponents of socialism.

[Sobolev] In defending our socialist community, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech to the 16th CPCZ Congress, we are thereby defending the most precious thing that the people possess: peace and security. In the struggle to preserve these possessions people of many different states and convictions and from many different social levels have come forward as the allies of the socialist countries. Today's exacerbation of the international situation has provoked a new upsurge in the movement against the arms race and for the improvement of international relations.

[Lvov] And in the last few days there have been many examples of this. In the FRG there were peace marches. On Friday in the Netherlands town of Groningan an international conference dedicated to the forestalling of the nuclear arms race on the European Continent ended. Approximately 200 eminent scientists, military specialists and public figures from the United States and various West European countries took part in it. Two days earlier, on Wednesday, an international assembly of religious men gathered in Tokyo and called for a complete ban on nuclear arms and for disarmament. At the beginning of the week in Havana there was a session of the WPC Presidium. Created more than 30 years ago, the WPC unites, as is known, representatives of the peace-loving public of approximately 130 countries.

[Sobolev] And it seems to me noteworthy that the WPC Presidium session took place in the capital of Cuba. The situation in the Caribbean basin and Central America is now becoming increasingly tense. Washington is continuing to unleash an anti-Cuban campaign on the pretext that the insurgents in El Salvador are allegedly receiving arms from Cuba. It is known that the leaders of the insurgents, as well as the leader of Cuba, have repeatedly denied these fabrications although there is, of course, a certain connection between the world of socialism, above all Cuba, and the revolutionary movement in Latin America. This connection is the magnetic force of the successes of the Cuban revolution, for example.

Cuba has achieved things which the other Latin Americans can only dream about. Before the revolution there were 1 million unemployed in Cuba; thirty percent of the population was illiterate; the services of a doctor were available only to rich people; there was massive neglect of children. In other words, the picture there was the same as that which is unfortunately still a reality in Latin American countries. But now Cuba has neither unemployed nor illiterate people. Nor is there homelessness or neglect of children. Since the revolution health care expenditure has increased by 20 times. Health care has been made free of charge and available to everybody. The number of students has increased tenfold. Altogether, 3.5 million are engaged in study--that is 1 Cuban in 3. In other words, Cuba lives up to the standards of the socialist countries. The force of its example is precisely what infuriates the imperialists.

[Kornilov] And U.S. hostility toward socialism is certainly not restricted to Cuba. This is a characteristic feature of the present U.S. foreign policy, as are militarism and the course toward an unrestrained arms race. That is why forces interested in peace are constantly stressing that the struggle to limit and halt the arms race is the principal, crucial task of the present day. As is well known, much was said about this at the 26th party congress also. There it was stressed that this task has now assumed special significance and urgency. It needs to be said that this is probably the first time that urgency, specifically the urgency of resolving the problem of curbing the arms race, has been spoken about so forcefully and resolutely. It would probably be worthwhile to exchange views on the reason for this.

[Lvov] Yuriy Emmanuilovich, we have already mentioned the main reason. The main reason is that the most aggressive forces of imperialism, above all the United States and the present U.S. administration, are now drawing mankind into a new stage in the arms race, a stage which is much more dangerous than anything mankind has known to date. And I believe that this course, the course of launching a principally new stage in the arms race, constitutes the main trend in the foreign policy of President Reagan's administration. What is involved here? This involves tasks which have been clearly, directly and crudely outlined: In the first place, to create a situation of military superiority of capitalism over socialism, and for a prolonged period, for the eighties and nineties at least. In the second place, to lay the foundations for this superiority precisely at this time, in the next few years or even months, with the adoption of large new military programs. In the third place, to unite all who can be united as allies of the United States--China, the majority of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America--against the Soviet Union and against the world of socialism and the force of national liberation, and to unite them, as they say, on the basis of a strategic consensus.

What does strategic consensus mean in the interpretation of President Reagan and other U.S. leaders? We have now seen this in the statements made by U.S. Secretary of State Haig during his visit to the Near East, by Defense Secretary Weinberger during his visit to Europe, and by Assistant Secretary of State Crocker during his trip around to Africa.

Strategic consensus means that all the issues which interest these countries--the Palestinian problem, the problem of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, the problem of ensuring success in Madrid at the meeting of the 35 participant states of the all-European conference--all these problems should be set to one side, held over for the future, for later on. What is needed now is agreement on a joint strategic system to be aimed at rolling back, as they termed it during the Dulles era, socialism and national liberation, at bringing about a system aimed at putting constant pressure on all progressive states and all progressive forces of mankind. In effect, it is a question of an attempt to establish the broadest possible military and political front against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the forces of national liberation throughout the world.

But there is yet another aspect of the matter connected with the new stage in the arms race. This is an exceptionally important aspect. It is precisely this aspect which to a special degree accounts for the urgency of the task of curbing the arms race. This is the military-technical aspect.

[Sobolev] Yes, I believe that in our day the question of military-technical development is of prime political significance, and has an impact on the whole world situation. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Brezhnev placed particular emphasis on the fact that rapid and profound changes are taking place in military-technical development. Qualitatively new types of weapons, above all weapons of mass destruction, are being developed. These are types of weapons which could make control over them and thus limitation of them exceptionally difficult, if not impossible.

What do you think, Mikhail Sergeyevich? After all, this is also being stated for the first time. This is the first time that attention has been drawn so emphatically to military-technical development and to the political consequences arising from this.

[Lvov] Yes, in our day military technology has immense political consequences. In the stage of the arms race into which the United States is now drawing the world, the new weapons systems which are now being incorporated into programs, are which are already in the development stage, or which are finally being manufactured for deployment in combat positions in the near future, are the sort of weapons which first and foremost threaten to cause fundamental strategic destabilization, in other words, to create a situation in the world in which no state will know what are the real dangers threatening it and what are the real limits of the capabilities of aggressive forces. In the second place, these are weapons systems which are intended to provide a first-strike capacity, that is, strategic facilities, types of strategic armaments which are intended to inflict a blow which deprives the other side of the ability to respond. In other words, to try to eliminate the military potential, the strategic potential of the other side by a first strike. And finally, you have read the very important excerpt from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the 26th party congress; these are arms systems which it is virtually impossible to control.

Technical Superiority Myth

[Sobolev] Speaking of the arms race, I'd like to draw attention to what you might call its propaganda backup. In this sense, it seems to me that it rests on two supports, two myths: First, the myth of Soviet military superiority and the Soviet threat, and second, the myth of a U.S. technological advantage that can confer omnipotence and impunity.

[Kornilow] Well as for the Soviet military threat, the mendacity of that assertion is obvious not only to Soviet people. Many well-informed military experts of the NATO countries--such as, for instance, the Italian Nino Pasti, former deputy commander in chief of the forces of that bloc in Europe, or the West German General Bastian, or the French Admiral Sanguinetti, or the Netherlands General Meinjenfeldt--and others publicly refute that myth.

[Sobolev] Well, these sober voices, as you might call them, are drowned by the propaganda of the American military-industrial complex. In order to obtain budget allocations for the acquisition of missiles, aircraft, warships and so forth it is necessary to give the taxpayer a good fright, and that is what they are doing.

The other myth of technological superiority is no less mendacious and no less dangerous. Americans as consumers are hard to please: They want, as they say in the United States, the best that money can buy. And the publicity experts of the military monopolies represent their product as some sort of miracle weapon: Ultra-accurate, ultra-fast and ultra-invulnerable.

I would like to remark in this connection that the myth of a technological miracle has been around for some time. It was born at the very beginning of the cold war, and its first edition was the legend of the U.S. nuclear monopoly. In 1948-49, there were 300 atomic bombs in America and none in the Soviet Union, as Washington supposed. Exploiting this, the U.S. Government was already at that time planning a limited nuclear war, that is, limited to the Soviet Union's territory. But it was soon discovered that the U.S. atomic monopoly did not exist. There is no doubt that the NATO bloc will have no technological monopoly in the future, either. That has been stated repeatedly and unequivocally by the Soviet leaders.

[Lvov] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko spoke of this the other day in his report on the 111th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. He said that our party and our state will never in any circumstances allow our security to be in question.

[Kornilov] But after all, Mikhail Sergeyevich, it is correct to say that our task is not to compete with anyone in mutual threats; we view our task as building a world in which the full security of all peoples and all countries is assured. The broad complex of the new peace-loving Soviet initiatives submitted at the 26th party congress is directed toward achieving precisely this goal.

[Sobolev] Two months have now passed since those initiatives were submitted. I believe, Mikhail Sergeyevich, we may say that they are beginning to work and are beginning to exert a direct influence on the course of events, are they not?

[Lvov] Yes, of course, of course, here we must not be so naive as to imagine that now that the proposal has been submitted the other side will immediately accept it and/or renounce its aggressive plans. Work is necessary. Any foreign affairs initiative at once becomes the subject of discussion above all in other countries. Then the important thing is to get discussion going. It is important to set up a dialogue. At the 26th party congress very much was said about the need for dialogue between states. And if we have in view the initiatives that were proposed from the congress rostrum, then a number of them have already become the subject of dialogue, something which is no small achievement.

Take the proposal to widen the area of the application of confidence-building measures; this has brought progress at the Madrid meeting. The Madrid talks are now in recess. What have the delegations taken away with them as they disperse for the recess? Not what the Americans would have liked. They wanted nothing to come of Madrid, no results. Yet the drafting of a joint final document has begun; and in a number of areas, including the area directly connected with this initiative, of course, the area connected with the proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, agreed theses have already begun to emerge. The job is incomplete; work will be resumed on 4 May, and it may be that the Americans will still frustrate it, but things are moving. There you have the first signal of how our initiatives are working.

Or take the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. On this too, a new proposal concerning a moratorium on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe was introduced from the congress rostrum. And it is working, is it not? Not only has it become a subject for discussion in the European countries themselves, as well as in the United States, of course, but it has also become the subject of a struggle. Should we start talks with the Soviet Union on European medium-range weapons or not? The Americans do not want to, but the West Europeans do. The FRG wants to, Belgium wants to, the Netherlands wants to, the Scandinavian countries and Italy want to. Everyone wants to. We do not know where or how those talks will begin, but on this also we are progressing. With work and effort nothing is impossible.

But the other side is not marking time, either. And those who want to wreck detente, those who want to draw mankind irrevocably into a new stage of the arms race, are not marking time; they are acting. And one of the most important areas of practical action now is the enormous boom in the sale of American arms including the latest conventional armament systems. Sometime ago Soviet-American talks on limiting the sale and delivery of conventional armaments were held. The Americans wrecked them at the time, that was still under Carter. Toward the end of Carter's presidency American arms deliveries to friendly countries, especially in the Near East, Asia and some other regions, sharply increased. But what is happening now--what is being implemented by the Reagan administration--is a further major step in an exceedingly dangerous direction. A direction that cannot fail to cause disquiet among all honorable people on earth.

Pakistan Arms, VOA in China

[Kornilov] And here is an example for you: Just the other day Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi addressed a press conference in Washington on the results of the Pakistan-U.S. talks, saying that the Reagan administration had proposed drawing up a 5-year program of military aid to Pakistan. Elaborating on this, the New York TIMES says that the United States intends to allocate to Islamabad no more no less than $500 million even in the 1st year of this 5-year period.

[Lvov] Not merely $500 million but $500 million in the form of the latest systems of modern weaponry.

[Sobolev] And at this point it is legitimate to ask: What is Washington demanding from Islamabad in return for such a generous handout?

Let me remind you in this connection that for several years now Pakistan has been the main bridgehead where financed by American dollars and, it must be said, Chinese yuan the bandit formations carrying out armed sorties into the territory of sovereign revolutionary Afghanistan are being knocked together, trained and equipped. It is in Pakistan that the American and Chinese special services have set up a number of large centers of espionage and sabotage to operate against India.

Some circles in the United States have long cherished plans to use Islamabad in subversive actions against neighboring Iran. Last, but not least, as the NATIONAL HERALD newspaper in particular testifies, Pakistan is regarded in Washington as a transit base for the American Rapid Deployment Force, when the need arises to send them into the Persian Gulf.

[Kornilov] Military cooperation between the United States and Pakistan, an intensification of which was discussed in Washington by Agha Shahi, means that Pakistan which is, as you know, a nonaligned country or, more accurately, which calls itself such is grossly violating the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and is permitting itself to be drawn ever more deeply into the orbit of aggressive imperialist policy aimed at destabilizing the situation in Asia and at kindling conflicts.

This is a very dangerous course, which is extremely unpopular in Pakistan itself and cannot fail to arouse grave alarm among its neighbors too.

[Lvov] Above all in the territories of India and Afghanistan.

[Kornilov] Yes, above all in those territories. This is indeed natural if we recall, for instance, that the United States is stepping up its attempts to forge some sort of Washington-Beijing-Islambad axis directed against India and Afghanistan, that President Reagan recently announced in public his intention of henceforth equipping with American weapons the gangs which are making incursions into Afghanistan, and finally that these aggressive plans and acts are still being accompanied by a clamorous propaganda campaign aimed at denigrating independent Afghanistan and Soviet-Afghan relations.

Incidentally, it is typical that this slanderous hullabaloo is being conducted not as a solo but as a duet. Beijing is actively involved in it together with the West. A few days ago it became known that the Beijing authorities have even given their consent for the construction of a branch of the Voice of America Radio Station on Chinese territory.

[Sobolev] In Guangzhou.

[Kornilov] Yes, in Guangzhou. The purpose for which this is being done is no secret. After all, the VOA experts in ideological subversion have long been specializing in disinformation and subversive activity against the socialist countries and against countries which have embarked on the path of radical economic transformations and which are pursuing an anti-imperialist course.

Afghan Revolution Viewed

[Sobolev] Comrades, I believe that we should return to the theme of Afghanistan but approach it from a quite different viewpoont. Tomorrow that country celebrates the third anniversary of the April revolution.

[Kornilov] As a journalist I have had several opportunities to visit Afghanistan. I have seen with my own eyes how confidently the Afghan revolution is advancing, how successfully agrarian reform is still being implemented in that country--almost 300,000 peasant families have already received land as a result of this reform--how confidently a durable foundation is being laid for national industry, and what intensive measures are being taken in the country to eradicate illiteracy, improve health care and develop a distinctive Afghan culture.

[Sobolev] I would note by way of an example the achievements in the sphere of education, since they are of paramount importance for the transformation of society. Thus in Afghanistan hundreds of new schools and libraries have been opened and in the school year which has now begun approximately 240,000 children have been enrolled for the first class. This is 10 percent more than last year, whereas before the revolution only 1 child in 3 was able to attend school.

[Kornilov] Incidentally, if you travel around Afghanistan, in almost every populated place you will see centers for the elimination of adult illiteracy where, so to speak, the secrets of reading are being mastered by craftsmen, shepherds and peasants.

[Sobolev] Whereas before the revolution 90 percent were illiterate.

[Kornilov] Yes, before the revolution virtually the whole country was illiterate.

[Lvov] I have indeed been told, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, that there is an Afghan saying that friendship is a road which lasts 100 years.

[Kornilov] Such a saying does exist, and it is particularly apt to remember it precisely today on the eve of a glorious festival, the third anniversary of the April revolution. On this day and on the eve of the anniversary Soviet people reaffirm once again their irrevocable solidarity and friendship with the Afghan people and cordially wish them further successes in securing the separate and independent development of the country and in consolidating and deepening the social and political gains of the April revolution.

[Sobolev] These sentiments are also conveyed in the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans in which there are words addressed directly to the Afghans, that is, friendly greetings to the Afghan people who are courageously defending the gains of the April revolution. May Day will follow the anniversary of the Afghan revolution.

May Day, World Outlook

[Kornilov] If we attempt to look in our mind's eye at our very restless world and if we consider how it will be greeting May Day, what a turbulent and complex kaleidoscope of events we see. Peaceful, creative and constructive work is in full swing over vast tracts of the earth where socialism has triumphed. The 10 countries of the socialist community, which are united in CEMA and which have a total population of approximately 435 million, are today the most dynamically developing region of the world, which accounts for approximately one third of all world industrial production.

[Sobolev] And it will account for more too.

[Kornilov] Yes, it will account for more too; there is no doubt about that. In West Europe--the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and other countries--millions of people of good-will are preparing to stage May Day demonstrations under the slogans of "Peace and Security for Europe!" and "No to American Missiles on European Soil!" In the United States where the army of the unemployed even at the present time stand at approximately 8 million the May Day demonstrations will be held under the slogans of "End Unemployment!" and "End Inflation!" Unfortunately there are also in the world quite a number of areas where people will be greeting May Day to the accompaniment of the roar of guns and of machinegun bursts. Let us recall Lebanon, a country which has for a long time now been one of the main targets for provocations by the Israeli military. Let us recall El Salvador where the Fascist-style junta operating with the assistance of American advisers and equipped with American weapons is conducting a bloody war against its own people. Shots and explosions are to be heard too on many sections of the Chinese-Vietnamese border. The Beijing hegemonists do not cease their provocations against revolutionary Vietnam. There are sounds of shots and explosions in Ulster too where the British authorities are attempting by force of arms to impose a regime of terror and are brutally suppressing actions by civil rights campaigners. For Robert Sands, for instance, who is an inmate of Ulster's Long Kesh concentration camp...

[Sobolev] And a member of the British Parliament.

[Kornilov] ...And a member of the British Parliament. May Day will be the 60th consecutive day since he declared a hunger strike as a mark of protest against the highhandedness of the British authorities. Moreover, there is the question of whether he will be greeting May Day. After all Atkins, the British Government's secretary for Northern Ireland, has just stated with the utmost cynicism that Sands will evidently die in a few days. Yes, indeed, the pulse of the world is beating very, very intesively. The peoples of the different continents will be greeting May Day in various settings, but under what slogans the working people of different countries stage their May Day demonstrations there is undoubtedly one longstanding slogan which unites and will unite afresh on May Day millions and millions of people, the slogan calling for the preservation and consolidation of peace, for an end to the senseless armaments race unleashed by imperialism and for the elimination of the threat of a nuclear disaster.

[Sobolev] Comrades, our program time has come to an end. All the best to you!

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD250330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Apr 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator, with Ivan Vasiliy Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Prof Nikolay Ivanovich Lebedev, doctor of history; and Aleksandr Druzhinin, Soviet radio and television correspondent in the United States]

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] I have in front of me a large batch of letters in which our listeners all ask the same question. Why has the process of the relaxation of international tension, which began so successfully in the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, slowed down? As (Sergey Ivanov) of Prokhovo in Pskovskaya Oblast says in his letter, the United States and its NATO allies have set a very dangerous adventurist course for the further intensification of the arms race in order to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist states. Where will this uncontrolled arms race lead, asks Comrade Ivanov. Our regular listener (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) of (Krivozerye) village quotes the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, at the 26th CPSU Congress, that to try to beat each other in an arms race, to reckon on victory in a nuclear war, is dangerous lunacy. Why, asks (Yakov Tikhonovich), does the U.S. administration not hasten to respond to the new Soviet peace proposals? Why does it set preconditions for the Soviet Union? Indeed, what forces are trying to slow down the process of detente? Who benefits from whipping up a militarist psychosis? Finally, what are the objective reasons for the worsening of the present situation in the world? I will ask Doctor of History Prof Nikolay Ivanovich Lebedev to answer this range of questions. Please proceed, Nikolay Ivanovich.

U.S. Aggressiveness Explored

[Lebedev] The increasing aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism should be considered in direct relation to the further intensification of the general crisis of capitalism. This aggressiveness of imperialism is connected with the inexorable shrinking of the sphere of its rule and the weakening of its international positions. This aggressiveness is the direct result of the fear induced by the historic doom of the dying exploiter system. This is where one should seek the primary reason for the wild frenzy of the bourgeoisie of which Vladimir Ilich Lenin spoke.

If one turns to economic developments in the capitalist world, we see that in the seventies it was subject to one economic crisis after another--in 1969-1970, 1974-75, 1979, and 1980. The crisis of the mid-seventies was the deepest since the great crisis of 1929-1933. According to Western specialists, 1981 will also be a year of economic crisis. As the American journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes, the Western community of nations this year can expect virtually zero economic growth, fiercer competition for markets, rising unemployment from 19 to 25 million people and galloping double-digit inflation. The development of the crisis has appeared most markedly in the chief country of the capitalist world, the United States. Suffice it to say that last year the U.S. national product not only did not grow but shrank. The fall in production in the United States affected its position in the capitalist economic system. Although the United States continues to have the biggest economic, scientific-technical and military potential in the Western world. Its position on the whole is much weaker than it used to be.

Washington seeks a way out of the crisis situation in which U.S. imperialism finds itself by way of intensifying international tension.

U.S. ruling circles judge that under the cover of the Soviet military threat, they can unilaterally [v yavochnom poryadke] assert their hegemony in the so-called free world. By heating up the situation, the Reagan administration is trying to force its allies to greatly increase their burden of military spending. This is intended to lead to a situation in which the countries of Western Europe and Japan are spending much more on nonproductive ends and thus become less dangerous competitors for the United States in the struggle for a dominant position in the world capitalist economy.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Ivanovich, it would appear that in trying to solve its problems this way, American imperialism would like to put an end to detente and return to developing international relations along the dangerous lines of the cold war. It is not surprising therefore that in the pages of the press, even in respectable bourgeois scientific journals in the United States, a sort of funeral march for detente is appearing more and more frequently.

[Lebedev] The latest edition of the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS is revealing in this respect. One article in it is actually entitled "Farewell Detente." But in the West too, they realize that it is virtually impossible to bury detente. In declaring that the period of Soviet-American detente came to an end in 1980, this journal concludes that detente has not just evaporated. During the 8 years for which it endured, the world changed radically, and among other changes, it is noted that, I quote: The era of decisive American military superiority ended forever. It goes on to say that Western Europe has developed variegated economic links with the USSR and its allies which it does not want to give up to please the United States.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Ivanovich, there is a sort of fashion in the Western press in writing about the crisis in Atlantic solidarity. Certainly there is a grain of truth in such statements. But how deep are these contradictions.

[Lebedev] This, of course, does not mean that the leading capitalist powers do not have a common line in the main thing--fierce action in opposing the world revolutionary process. They also find a common language when the subject is the struggle to preserve sources of raw materials in regions of the world rich in resources, expanding the sphere of influence of the capitalist monopolies, the more so since these monopolies are usually of an international and transnational nature. Nevertheless, interimperialist contradictions remain in the present-day world and leave their imprint on the development of international relations. It is of primary importance to take this contradiction realistically into account in working out a realistic foreign policy course for the countries of socialism directed towards strengthening peace, intensifying detente and curbing the arms race.

First 100 Days Viewed

[Kosovan] Thank you, Nikolay Ivanovich. The 100 days are elapsing, after which it is traditional to give an assessment of the political course of the new Washington administation. In this period two members of the government--Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger--have made trips outside the United States. Our listeners, in particular Comrade (Serov) from Kiev, (Nadezhda Alekseyevna Batalova) from Moscow, (Vadim Vasiliyev) and (Konstantin Serebrov) from Leningrad, asks: Is it possible from the results of these trips to speak of the fact that the White House has taken the first steps in its foreign policy? I will address this question to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, a permanent participant in our program. If you please, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] It is obviously premature to speak in that way, although such a question is inviting. The question as to when the new American administration will begin to carry out its policy is being asked everywhere, including by its allies, and this is not just because the time has arrived for this. In the main it is because the solution of many international problems has been frozen for the reason that as yet the United States has not defined its attitude toward them.

As for the trips abroad by the secretary of state and the secretary of defense, we have already said enough about this. Weinberger, the secretary of defense, attended the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Bonn and then visited a number of Western European capitals. Almost simultaneously Secretary of State Haig visited four countries in the Near East--Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Jordan--and afterwards was in some European countries. More than anything this was a familiarization trip, or more accurately an acquaintanceship by the new American secretary of state with the leaders of the aforementioned states of the Near East region.

[Kosovan] But, Oleg Nikolayevich, this was not the only goal being pursued.

[Anichkin] No, of course not. One must say that those Western politicians who banked on discerning something new in the foreign policy course of the new administration have obviously reassessed their hopes. Neither Weinberger nor Haig carried anything new in their baggage of a Republican character. I would say that the Republican approach, if one may call it such, differs little from the Democrat approach. In Bonn Weinberger, as previously his predecessor had done, insistently strove to achieve the implementation of the December 1979 decision of NATO on the deployment in the territory of Western Europe of new medium-range American missiles.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, if one dwells on the participation of the American secretary of defense in the work of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, what were the arguments of the American delegation in favor of deploying the new American Euro-strategic weaponry?

[Anichkin] The arguments were still the same. They are the Soviet Union has allegedly disturbed the balance of forces in Europe and has gained an advantage for itself. The following data is even being adduced. There are, allegedly, in the countries of Western Europe all told only 18 medium-range missiles, while the Soviet Union has nearly ten times more. This is arithmetic manipulation--it cannot be called outherwise. It has a malicious purpose. If one is to speak about the balance of forces in Europe, one needs first to bear in mind the relationship between the forces of the NATO countries and the forces of the Warsaw Pact countries and, of course, the global strategic balance of forces. When indeed a count is being made of units of missile weaponry in the European military theater, the West for some reason does not count nuclear weapons in France and Britain and forgets to include in this total American forward-based weapons and American medium-range weapons placed under the command of the NATO Armed Forces.

[Kosovan] But, Oleg Nikolayevich, Western figures are all the time alleging that the Soviet Union has disturbed the parity or is just about to disturb it. What in actual fact is happening?

[Anichkin] Everything is done in such a way that an intention is ascribed to the Soviet Union and then a hullabaloo breaks out as if something had already happened. All this reminds one of a propaganda operation in the Chinese style. The ascribed intention is presented as a fact, and this is followed by the corresponding condemnation and so forth. Despite this hullabaloo it is necessary to remember that Western leaders in the recent past have repeatedly spoken of the approximate equality of forces in Europe.

This has been stated by FRG Chancellor Schmidt and by U.S. Secretary of State Haig. Here, for instance, is what General Haig said to the French Antenne-2 television station on 23 February this year. I quote: We are now at the point of approximate equality and equivalence. It would seem that nothing special could have happened in 1 and 1/2 months when a State Department spokesman suddenly stated that--I am quoting here--he cannot with certainty define what pronouncements of the secretary of state are being referred to--that the secretary of state--I am quoting again--is definitely not convinced of the equality of European nuclear forces.

I would not like to make an oversimplification, but one way or another it turns out that the U.S. secretary of state has either repudiated his statement of 23 February, which I have just mentioned, or else he has two points of view, which are mutually exclusive. In general it must be said that lately it has been a characteristic for the administration's spokesmen to say one thing today and then another thing tomorrow. I would even put it this way, that on even dates they complain of the fact that the Soviet Union has already overtaken and is threatening the United States, and on odd dates they loudly declare that they are the most powerful of all and nothing and nobody can frighten them.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I would like to cite an extract from a letter by Comrade (Guzovkin) from Lvov. He notes that, judging from the pronouncements by West European leaders, the United States it would seem, is in favor of talks on limiting armaments, including strategic armaments, and also nuclear missiles in Europe. But is this so in actual fact, Comrade (Guzovkin) asks.

[Anichkin] Yes, indeed, more than eough has been written and talked of this. Take, for instance, what was said a few days ago by Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs: The new American Government is right now energetically engaged in reviewing the practical aspects of the talks between East and West. During his visit to Bonn Secretary of State Haig led us to understand yet again that the American Government favors a resumption without delay--I emphasize without delay--of talks with Moscow on medium-range weapons. It only remains for us to see what becomes of all this in practice.

Our pessimism is to be explained by the fact that the talks about which Genscher was speaking should have taken place back at the very beginning of the year, but at the request of the American side they were postponed indefinitely. In general, it is a question of talks in the context of the limitation of strategic armaments, and on this score no few signals are coming from Washington, which testify to the fact that the new administration is by no means in a hurry for these talks to be held or resumed.

If one is to speak of the official position of Washington on this matter there has been an elucidation by the State Department. A statement by its spokesman says that--and I quote--we have not yet decided on the resumption of these talks--meaning the talks on medium-range weapons in Europe--and that the administration is now carrying out a broad reassessment of its policy on the question of the limitation of strategic armaments. And what is being written, so to speak, unofficially? Take, for instance, what the Washington POST has been reporting. It has been saying that although Haig had indeed mentioned "the not so-distant future," serious talks with the Soviet Union generally are not near. For its part the New York TIMES notes that one official told reporters that the Reagan administration is not intending to rush in preparing for a discussion of arms control with the Soviet Union. In this connection it adds that the Reagan administration will not be ready for serious talks before the end of the year. Here, as you can see, there is again a difference between what Haig had to say in Bonn and what Washington is saying some time after his return from his trip abroad.

In this situation the question naturally arises as to what is to be believed and what is happening in actual fact. Moreover, there have been reports that government circles are actively discussing the issue of whether to adhere to compliance with existing treaties with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic armaments. In short the question is being raised not only of rejecting the SALT II treaty but also the antimissile defense treaty, which was signed in 1972, and is, after all, a permanent treaty. In this connection the Washington POST wrote a few days ago that, if the United States prematurely says to its allies that it is in actual fact thinking about rejecting SALT I and SALT II, its Western European alliance could be endangered.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it is apparent that America's West European allies have already begun to show signs of concern over this uncertain U.S. policy, which is a danger to them.

[Anichkin] There have been more than enough signals confirming this concern on the part of the Europeans. And this has not remained unnoticed in the United States itself. On this occasion I will quote the New York TIMES. The newspaper confirms the growth of differences between the United States and its NATO allies. It writes of the fact that all the time there are increasing objections by the Europeans over U.S. policy, in particular on such issues as El Salvador, differences of military policy in the Persian Gulf area and concerning the deployment of nuclear weapons in Western Europe. These objections are intensifying and might cause irritation in the Reagan administration. In this respect the New York TIMES arrogantly states--and I shall quote this piece--that the Europeans, according to the newspaper are incapable of recognizing and understanding the changes that have occurred in America's attitude. That newspaper may write what it pleases, but surely its approach shows that the United States does not want to take account of the views of the Europeans and their aspirations and hopes. The Europeans value in their own way the achievements of detente, inasmuch as they have in practice felt its benefit and its concrete advantages.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, to conclude our talk I would like to show you a letter from the town of Zaraysk in Moscovskaya Oblast from Mikhail Sergeyevich (Khrickkov), a war and labor veteran. This is what he writes: In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that at present there is no more important task at the international level for our party, our people and all the peoples of the world than the defense of peace. This standpoint of the CPSU is close and understandable for all those who want peace and are struggling to strengthen it, Mikhail Sergeyevich writes. In that case, Comrade (Khrichkov) asks, what did U.S. Secretary of State Haig have in mind when he said that there are things more important than peace?

[Anichkin] This is, of course, a sinister phrase, and indeed such statements give rise to concern. Only the secretary of state himself could answer your question. One can only make assumptions and draw conclusions on the basis of his statement. It is a question apparently of the fact that the United States would like to obtain a position of military superiority and it does not conceal this. Indeed, we have spoken of this on several occasions and during the last one. It is a question of the fact that the United States would like to conduct affairs from a position of strength and not on the basis of equality and equal security. It is not fortuitous that Washington is now endeavoring to stress that it will be possible to return to talks when the United States has obtained such a position--this is, after appropriations for the creation of new arms systems have won congressional approval.

[Kosovan] Certainly this position of the U.S. administration has been greeted with delight by the bosses of the military-industrial complex. After all it is this complex above all which benefits from large-scale military orders. Its interests are concealed behind arguments about achieving military superiority.

Thanks to Marx what has become a graphic phrase comes to mind that at a level of 100 percent profit capital flouts all human laws, and at a level of 300 percent there is no crime that would not be risked, even fear of the gallows. Oleg Nikolayevich, thank you for an interesting talk.

Maoism Scored

Among the mass of numerous questions is the following: Why is the course of Beijing's foreign policy hostile to the forces fighting for socialism, peace and social progress? Why have the leaders of the party's ruling circle in China, who call themselves communists, taken a stand which divides the international communist movement, of openly hostility to the Soviet Union, as well as to the CPSU and world socialism? The CCP was born in July 1921 as a party of the Marxist-Leninist type. The formation of the views of the Chinese communists occurred in the extremely difficult conditions of a semicolonial, semifeudal country. With the help of the Comintern, the communist movement of China developed a hard Marxist core. However, along with that another distinct direction took shape--nationalist and petit-bourgeois in its ideological (essence.)

It was connected in the main with the name of Mao Zedong and a petit-bourgeois, nationalist current consequently formed, which received the name Maoism. The struggle between the two trends constituted a very characteristic part of the CCP's history. After 1927 when Chiang Kai-shek's supporters seized power in China approximately 400,000 members of the CCP lost its links with the main political centers in the country, where most of the Chinese proletariat was located. It was precisely in this period that petit-bourgeois elements, led by Mao Zedong, were able to consolidate their position in the leadership of the CCP. Mao's supporters subjected many honest communists to repression. Several hundred thousand members of the CCP vanished at the time without trace.

At the same time the party carried out mass enrollment of people with petit-bourgeois views. The Seventh Congress of the CCP which took place in 1945 was held under the sign of the Mao personality cult. It adopted as the new ideological platform of the CCP Mao's ideas--or a sort of "sinified" Marxism. One should point out that Mao Zedong and his followers were never internationalists; Mao's own nationalism quite clearly allowed an anti-Russian trend, which then developed into violent anti-Soviet feelings.

Another question may arise--why then did the international communist movement give assistance to the leadership of the CCP, especially after the victory of the peoples' revolution in China in 1949? The fact is that support was not given to Mao and his followers personally, but to the Chinese people rising to revolutionary struggle, and to the Communist Party of China leading this struggle. This assistance contributed to consolidating the influence of internationalist forces in the CCP. The Eighth CCP Congress in 1956 confirmed the correctness of this line. It removed from the party statute the thesis "sinified" Marxism in Mao's ideas as an ideological platform. This development of events blatantly contradicted the plans of Mao and his followers, who were trying to attain a higher position in the international communist movement, in order to open the way to world rule and become the leader of the socialist and developing countries.

However, Mao understood that the main obstacle on his path were the Marxist-Leninist parties, and above all the CPSU. That is why anti-Soviet feeling held a prominent position in Maoist nationalism. All sorts of political campaigns started up in the country, during which many communists were thrown out of the party, that is, those who had stood for the consistent implementation of the resolution of Eighth CCP Congress. The attack on all party cadres at all levels was (?at the root of) the notorious Cultural Revolution. Over 10 million members of the party were repressed and the party was completely paralyzed. The ninth congress, which took place in 1969, confirmed the complete retreat from the theory and practice of socialism and showed that, under the existing name of the CCP, a new party was being created, the composition and aims of which are far from communist.

The political heirs of Mao Zedong have completely broken with the principles of internationalism and have taken up reactionary nationalism instead. The present CCP cannot be considered as the political vanguard of the working class. It has lost its Marxist-Leninist nature and is just a nationalist organization, a social and ideological hodge-podge, put at the service of the military-bureaucratic regime in China. Nevertheless, there are still healthy forces in the CCP. Certainly the real Chinese communists are in an exceptionally difficult situation at present. The Chinese people are going through a tragic period in their history, as victims of Maoism, but sooner or later they will realize the fact and put an end to the antipopular policies of the Beijing rulers.

WALDHEIM TO VISIT USSR FIRST PART OF MAY

LD251550 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr, TASS--Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations Organization is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union within the first ten days of May at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

KIRKPATRICK SPEECH AT UNITED NATIONS CRITICIZED

LD242248 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 24 Apr, TASS--When Jeane Kirkpatrick took the floor, even the American newsmen were under the impression that they were in the Georgetown University where the U.S. permanent representative with the United Nations had until recently worked as a professor. In a peremptory tone as if, according to an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent, she was talking to task students deviating in their examination answers from the topic assigned she proclaimed that the time had come to concentrate attention on the main aim of the meeting.

The problem however, is not the propensity of the former professor to lecture an audience although this, to say the least, is out of place at a UN Security Council meeting in which Jeane Kirkpatrick very nearly attempted to treat the representatives of the UN member states as her "students."

The problem is a different one: The fact is that by her statement she wanted to divert the attention of the participants of the session from the central item of the agenda--the need for an early settlement of the Namibian problem.

And although Jeane Kirkpatrick tried to present it as if the United States was after the establishment of an independent, stable and democratic Namibia, now illegally occupied by the apartheid regime of South Africa she failed to table a single concrete proposal that would be conducive to the attainment of that goal. On the contrary she made it clear that when it came to voting the United States would veto any demand for the imposition of comprehensive and compulsory sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

Incidentally, it is difficult to expect anything else from the U.S. representative, if one takes account of the fact that the United States and other Western powers get the bulk of profits from the continuing occupation of Namibia cashing in on the shameless exploitation of the natural resources of that territory, including uranium.

As was stressed by Nigeria's state minister Ali Baba who spoke at the meeting, for reasons having nothing to do with the norms of morality and justice the Western powers are trying to obtain a delay in the consideration of the Namibian problem and try to pass off the Republic of South Africa as a kind of a sacred animal that cannot be touched.

The utterances by Jeane Kirkpatrick, who incidentally has already gained a notoriety for herself during her recent meeting with a delegation of high-ranking military from South Africa that had visited the United States provide an added confirmation to this. And the preemptory tone of her instructions only serves to demonstrate that the United States takes an unprincipled stand on the Namibian question.

POWER DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO LIBYA, S. AMERICA

LD242202 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow 24 Apr, TASS--The Soviet foreign trade organization Technopromexport has concluded a 20-million-dollar deal with Libya. Under this deal the Soviet Union is to build in Libya a new power transmission line of 220 volts with a length of over 370 kilometres. It was agreed that Bulgarian specialists would also take part in building the power transmission line.

The Soviet Union is giving economic and technical assistance in power engineering to some forty countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In some of them (India, Egypt, Syria) power-generating facilities, built with Soviet assistance, account for a considerable portion of national power production.

The power-generating capacities commissioned during the years of the Soviet Tenth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) amounted to 2.7 million kilowatts, or over a half of the capacities commissioned earlier with Soviet assistance in developing countries.

At present Technopromexport specialists, working together with Argentine engineers, are finishing a project report on the Parana-Medio power complex. The report will be ready by the autumn of this year. As a TASS correspondent was told at Techpromexport, Argentina has decided to place with the Soviet side an order to making hydroelectric generating sets for the power station.

There is an agreement with Brazil, another Latin American country on further cooperation in building power stations. The talks held with a Brazilian economic delegation in Moscow in mid-April showed that Brazil wanted the Soviet foreign trade organisation to take part in building hydro and thermal power stations in its territory.

DECISION TO LIFT GRAIN, PHOSPHATE EMBARGO REPORTED

LD241858 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Apr, TASS--A White House spokesman announced today the decision by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to lift the grain embargo against the Soviet Union imposed by the previous administration. The embargo imposed by President Carter inflicted serious economic damage not to the Soviet Union, as its inspirers wished, but to the United States itself. It hit primarily American farmers and presented the United States in an unfavorable light before the whole world as an unreliable trade partner. "We punished ourselves rather than the Russians," the then Senator George McGovern said. The initiator of the adoption of the amendment in Congress on lifting the embargo, Senator Larry Pressler, said that American farmers incurred losses estimated at many hundreds of millions of dollars as a result of the embargo.

Phosphate Exports Revival

LD251158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] A White House spokesman has announced that U.S. President Reagan has decided to cancel the embargo on deliveries to the Soviet Union of phosphates and similar products, which was introduced by the preceding administration.

According to a representative of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, a leading American company that was engaged in phosphate exports to the USSR, the removal of discriminatory barriers in the path of the development of Soviet-U.S. trade will have a positive effect on the U.S. balance of payments.

BUSH CITED ON RELATIONS WITH CHINA, TAIWAN

LD241442 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Apr, TASS--It is with readiness that China is adjusting its foreign policy to the demands and doctrines of the new American administration. This is evidenced by an admission made by the U.S. Vice President George Bush when addressing members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Touching on U.S. policy in respect of China and Taiwan he said that the White House was fully resolved to improve its relations with Beijing and at the same time not to weaken ties with Taipei. As reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the vice president especially stressed that China had given the new American Government "clear and direct" signals that it understands the policy of two Chinas pursued by this government and which once gave rise to differences, and the role that it holds in Southeast Asia.

But it was only several months ago. During the presidential election campaign in the United States, that Beijing loudly expressed its dissatisfaction with Reagan's plans to maintain and develop relations with Taiwan. China's foreign policy, directed at aggravating the international situation, merges closely with the policy of imperialism. But concealed behind the readiness of the United States to expand military-political ties with Beijing is a simple but dangerous plan--to exploit Beijing's hostility to the USSR in its own imperial interests.

HAIG SPEECH TO SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS HIT

LD261508 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 26 Apr, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is continuing his series of anti-Soviet, militaristic statements. A fresh statement at the annual conference of the Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington was made, in common with the preceding ones, in the spirit of confrontation with the Soviet Union and directed against the developing countries. Haig issued warlike calls insisting that for influencing the events in the world the USA should use the whole arsenal of means, among which he singled out military ones.

He declared for a further strengthening of the aggressive NATO bloc, for a "modernization" of its nuclear forces and deployment of medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in the countries of Western Europe.

The U.S. secretary of state listed among the services performed by the U.S. administration "fresh intensive efforts" in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, which he described as exceptionally important areas, thus making it clear that Washington further intends to perform police functions in the international arena, to build up the U.S. military presence in the areas of the world, which the USA has at will declared a sphere of its vital interests.

The U.S. secretary of state was again trying to justify this hegemonic, militaristic policy by inconsistent references to the alleged use of force by the Soviet Union, groundlessly ascribing it support for "international terrorism", which, as is known, is used by the U.S. administration to imply the national liberation movement of people.

The primitive character of such a train of thought is obvious. Its inconsistency has been repeatedly revealed in statements by official representatives of many countries, including the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the U.S. leaders continue pursuing this line with a persistence worthy of better use. The hypocrisy of this stand is seen from the statement by the same Haig, from which it is clear that the Washington administration gives all-round support and will continue support for the bloody Salvadoran junta which pursues the policy of terror towards the people of El Salvador.

Touching upon the question of Poland, Haig continued the instigatory line pursued in the broadcasts of U.S. radio stations and through other channels. This is the line of crude interference in the internal affairs of Poland, of opposing the measures for a normalisation of the situation in the country, which are taken by its legitimate government.

One cannot help asking in this connection whether the statements by Haig, who a comparatively short time ago was NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, are a manifestation of dangerous inertia? Hasn't he forgotten that he now holds the post of the head of the diplomatic department, whose aim and objective is, as is known, to contribute to cooperation and mutual understanding among nations, and not vice versa?

ARBATOV ON 'UNREALISTIC, DANGEROUS' POLICY

LD270104 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The director of the Moscow Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, Dr Georgiy Arbatov, spoke on Soviet television on Saturday on recent changes in American foreign policy. Here are some details of what he said:

Certain quarters in the United States were preparing for the turn in policy for a long time. As a matter of fact they never did lay down their arms. They began acting as soon as tension started easing and the leaders who have now come to the forefront were then in opposition, though they were operating actively and along several lines. One line was to try to create the impression that the United States was weak militarily. Despite obvious facts they were out to prove it was allegedly the Soviet Union that was conducting an arms race all by itself. As for the United States, what it was doing was cutting military spending. That was at the time in the 1970's. The years of a reduction of tension, when Americans created an unprecedentedly large number of radically new weapons systems which were added to their arsenal.

I have in mind, said Georgiy Arbatov, the creation of multiple missile warheads which was a breakthrough in quality in the development of nuclear weapons. I also have in mind the cruise, Trident I and Trident II missiles, as well as the work to develop a new bomber and to more precisely separate warheads of the (?Mark 12-A) type.

On the other hand attempts were made to create the impression that the United States had lost its political will, that America was something of a paralyzed giant. To support this the people behind it made active use of feelings of a certain inferiority among Americans following their country's failures on the world scene, though the reasons for these failures were not someone's illwill but mistakes in American foreign policy itself. I mean the U.S. defeat in Vietnam where America should not have become involved in the first place as well as the setback in Iran and a number of similar situations.

As for a political will, this meant a will for military adventures abroad. In this way the attempts to reduce feelings of opposition to American involvement in overseas adventures, sentiments called the post-Vietnam syndrome, became a major direction in American propaganda. However it soon became clear that these attempts to reduce the antiwar feelings in the United States did not turn out to be effective at all. For example, all talk that American troops should be sent to El Salvador caused such a reaction in the United States that the administration had to beat a retreat of sorts.

However, what is probably the most dangerous direction in conditioning the public in the United States are attempts to dispel the fear of a nuclear war, to make people believe that a nuclear war is possible as a matter of course. This differs from the seventies when in effect tension began to relax with the recognition that a nuclear war was impermissible. The document on the fundamental principles of relations between the USSR and the United States says that in this nuclear age there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence, that is, a nuclear war cannot be an alternative to peaceful relations. That was the underlining principle of the relaxation of tensions and of the treaties concluded between the USSR and the United States and between other countries. That was the keynote of Soviet-American agreements to avert war, to prevent nuclear accidents. There was a whole series of agreements.

Now the situation has changed. The United States leaders would like the people to believe that a nuclear war is likely and is permissible. In this way Washington would like to get its hand on an instrument to follow a totally different policy, to motivate new rounds in the arms race, to carry out political pressure and blackmail against other states. This is an unrealistic and exceedingly dangerous policy.

ZORIN ON 'BELLICOSE' STATEMENTS OUT OF WASHINGTON

LD261050 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Much has been said about the bellicose statements that have become common in Washington. American officials have a penchant for naming new types of deadly weapons and discoursing on how many millions of people these weapons could kill, what advantages some of these terrible weapons have over others and how they could be deployed on the ground, in the water, under the water and even in outer space. And Washington officials talk about all this as though it was all very ordinary.

That, to my mind, is what makes such talk one of the greatest dangers today. People have a capacity to adapt. For decades it was thought that horror of the consequences of a nuclear war would deter nations from taking the fatal step. But today this horror has declined to a perilous degree. What a decade ago seemed incredible to millions is coming to be accepted as conceivable, and all because day after day people are hearing matter of fact talk about the advantages of a weapon that will destroy all that lives but leaves man-made structures intact, or about the possibility of some part of the earth's population surviving nuclear war. If the public had not been conditioned to the extent that it has, it is not likely that Gen Alexander Haig would have said, as he said on Capitol Hill, that there are problems today that are more important than peace. It is difficult for me to imagine any responsible statesman making such a public declaration a few years ago without risking his political career. But today, as far as I can judge, there was no negative reaction from the American public.

I can only attribute this to a dangerous mass anesthesia. The constant talk about a limited nuclear war and about the need to make ever new weapons of wholesale annihilation must have dulled the senses of millions of Americans.

And yet what is at stake is not just political or military doctrines, but the existence of the human race. It is most important to shake off the hypnosis of talk about the possibility of nuclear war and look realities in the face. For the first time in history the human race is on the verge of destroying itself. The issue is not that ordinary war could begin, but that civilization could come to an end. In these conditions, to say there is anything more important than peace is incredible madness.

Some people in Washington seem to think that President Brezhnev made his recent peace proposals because the Reagan administration had taken a tough line and the Soviet Union feels the need to appease it. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Soviet Union has all modern weapons. It can frustrate any attempts by the United States to gain military superiority. Only men who have lost their sense of reality can hope to frighten a country as strong as the Soviet Union. The peaceable character of the latest Soviet proposals stems not from any weakness but from a wish to prevent a nuclear holocaust. We are convinced our social system is superior, though we have no intention of imposing it on anyone. It is senseless, however, to try to make negotiations with us dependent on our giving up socialism, as the White House adviser, Richard Pipes, suggests. The whole idea is so absurd that it is not even worth discussing. It is just as absurd to think a nuclear war can prove one social system is better than another. The sooner Americans demand of their leaders a display of realism and responsibility, the better it will be for all nations, American included.

MIDDENDORF REMARKS ON ARMS SPENDING RIDICULED

LD241537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Feuilleton": "The Rules of Good Tone"]

[Text] There is annoyance on the banks of the Potomac when it is heard that among Washington's NATO allies grumbling and dissatisfaction with its course of confrontation and unceremonious diktat by U.S. leaders is increasing.

Why, we have always advocated cordial Atlantic solidarity, friendly consultations, advice and consent! Washington strategists exclaim with a look of innocence.

As though to reaffirm these sincere protestations White House adviser W. Middendorf demonstrated the rules of good tone in an interview with the West German magazine STERN.

The correspondent asked him how the recommendation by Richard Allen, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, that NATO's West European members economize on social appropriations in order to increase military spending is to be interpreted. A reasonable question. After all, according to a recent report by West Germany's DPA, "No one in Bonn knows where the billions of marks required to modernize the Bundeswehr and maintain the U.S. Armed Forces on the Federal Republic's territory are to come from."

The cool Mr Middendorf replied with the tact characteristic of Washingtonians:

"The excuse of high spending on social needs is, heaven knows, an old one. It is used by everyone who wants to get out of increasing defense spending."

The STERN reporter reminded him that the FRG hopes that talks on limiting nuclear facilities will obviate the need to deploy new U.S. missiles in West Europe. The Washingtonian reddened, but he restrained himself and remarked with gentle humor:

"That really is the height of cunning: Holding talks with a potential aggressor so as not to spend money on arms."

How cool can you be! After all, he could have bellowed "Shell Out!" True gentleman that he is, Middendorf refrained from using such a vulgar expression. For the sake of Atlantic solidarity.

The conversation turned to expanding NATO's sphere to take in other regions. In the tone of a sincere friend the American said:

"We all have the same enemy--the Soviet Union. The Russians want to conquer the world. I am amazed by Europeans who still wonder whether NATO Armed Forces should be used at all anywhere outside the Mediterranean.... I just cannot understand why the Federal Republic is unwilling to take a bigger share of political responsibility."

What delicacy. No vociferous order: "Bundeswehr, quick march to the Persian Gulf!" The height of tact.

One can only wonder why it is, as a number of Bonn leaders admit, that "Many people in this country are very distrustful of the views of their closest allies" and why, according to the weekly DER SPIEGEL, 60 percent of the FRG's inhabitants consider that "Bonn should keep its distance" from the U.S. hardline policy. Were he to learn of this, Mr Middendorf would throw up his hands and say softly:

"These West Europeans amaze me...."

RDF COMMAND TO BE BASED IN SOUTHWEST ASIA

LD250828 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Apr, TASS--The Pentagon announced on Friday formation of an independent command of the Rapid Deployment Force, which is to have its headquarters in southwest Asia. Special army, air force, naval and marine units will be under this command.

As a first step, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger ordered allotment to the Rapid Deployment Force of the 18th landing corps, which includes the 82d and 101st Landing Divisions. Southwest Asia will become the main area of action of the corps. The total strength of troops, allotted to the special command, is set at 200,000 officers and men.

LOSEV COMMENTARY ON DECISION TO ARM PAKISTAN

LD260200 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] These days the press in many countries is lively discussing the results of the Washington visit by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who held talks with State Secretary Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Our observer Sergey Losev makes this comment:

As the British paper DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote last Friday, the United States administration might have promised military aid to the tune of $2.5 billion to the dictatorial regime of Ziaul Haq within the next 5 years. That is, to the same Ziaul Haq who not only toppled but executed a lawful president of Pakistan. Agha Shahi submitted a long list of offensive weapons, including missiles of various types, M-60 tanks, fighter bombers F-14, and the like. According to political observers, the talks also centered on the Pakistani nuclear program aimed, as is known, at a crash development of the Pakistani nuclear bomb.

A legitimate question arises: What did official Washington demand in exchange for supporting these perilous ideas? As it has become known, the Pentagon insists on restoring American military and espionage bases on Pakistani territory. This applies to the air force base at Peshawar and to a new naval base at Gwadar, a strategic port west of Karachi.

All this is to be legalized as a supplement to the American-Pakistani treaty of 1959. To vindicate these militarist preparations fraught with further destabilization of the situation in the region a false pretext has been put forward again--that Pakistan was threatened from the outside. Securing oil routes from the Gulf has been another motive. However, one can hardly secure the safety of the oil routes by turning the region into a powder keg.

In his progress report to the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union is ready to come to terms on the Persian Gulf by viewing it as a separate issue. The Soviet Union is ready, of course, to reach a settlement on the situation surrounding Afghanistan also as an independent issue, but we do not object either to considering issues linked with Afghanistan in conjuction with the security of the Gulf. Naturally, only international aspects of the Afghan problem could be discussed, but not Afghanistan's domestic affairs. Afghan sovereignty must be safeguarded as well as its status of a nonaligned state.

Instead of replying to this new initiative the American administration, judging from its talks with Agha Shahi, is out to hamper a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, it is out to exacerbate conflict situations between Pakistan and its neighbors. These aims lie behind Washington's attempts to foist military cooperation on Pakistan and even a broader cooperation than in the period when the two countries were linked by military commitments in CENTO and SEATO. As a senior White House official, Richard Pipes, admitted recently, the United States is ready to give Islamabad vast quantities of arms with an aim that part of this weaponry be transferred to Afghanistan.

Another concrete issue was on the agenda of the talks held by Agha Shahi in Washington--namely, supplying American arms to the gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries operating from Pakistani territory against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The plans for a Pakistani military buildup have caused open anxiety in India. Delhi rejects American assurances that the new deliveries of American arms are not directed against India. As the well-known Indian analyst (Chalaphi Rao) notes in a commentary circulated by the PTI news agency, there is a possibility that this may happen now, too. In a bid to consolidate its positions by fanning jingoist sentiment, Rao points out, the present reactionary regime in Pakistan can again embark on a military venture. According to the Indian ambassador to the United States, Narayanan, the deliveries of American weapons to Pakistan may have grave consequences for South Asia and may destabilize the situation in that region. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her turn stressed that India views Washington's intention to supply large consignments of modern arms to Pakistan as a component part of the plans aimed against the lessening of international tensions, plans which enhance the danger of a new war breaking out.

Probably some people in Washington have failed to draw proper lessons from the smashing defeat of the American plans to arm the shah regime in Iran which from 1973 to 1976 alone received $11 billion worth of weaponry from Washington. Now the Pentagon wants a new American policeman in the area, this time Pakistan. However, the consequences of this adventuristic policy may prove to be even more dangerous and tragic.

TASHKENT ON AGHA SHAHI VISIT TO UNITED STATES

GF251713 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 24 April carries a station observer commentary entitled "The Trip That the Pakistani Foreign Affairs Minister Paid To Washington." The radio states: "The trip that the Pakistani foreign affairs minister paid to the United States has come to an end. While in Washington Agha Shahi held talks with U.S. officials on strengthening military cooperation between Washington and Islamabad. The Pentagon, which is the plotter of (?military intrigues), has promised U.S. arms to Pakistan."

Noting that the United States endeavored in the talks to have more influence over Pakistan, the radio adds: "With this view in mind, the Pentagon insisted upon maintaining its military airbase in Peshawar and having naval facilities in the Port of Gwadar. The Port of Gwadar is an important [word indistinct] for supplying naval [word indistinct] in the Persian Gulf."

Noting that Pakistani Foreign Affairs Minister Agha Shahi confirmed that the United States has approved a 5-year program for supplying the Ziaul Haq regime with military hardware, the radio states: "Within the framework of this program, the United States will provide Pakistan with military aid worth over $2 billion. This aid will comprise modern bomber aircraft, tanks and other military equipment. Undoubtedly, Washington wants to promote its own interests."

Recalling objections raised by Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi over U.S. arms aid to Pakistan, the radio adds: "Rebels and counterrevolutionaries are attacking the DRA from Pakistan. They are taking revenge on the Afghan people. Arms have been stockpiled in Islamabad. Part of this stockpile has been supplied to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries."

The radio concludes: "The strengthening of the U.S.-Pakistan military alliance poses a threat to maintaining peace in the Indian Ocean and to defusing the situation in the Persian Gulf. The new administration in Washington is endeavoring to impose its military objectives on Pakistan and is encouraging this country to strain its relations with its neighbors."

PENTAGON INTENDS TO REORGANIZE ARMED FORCES

LD241957 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The New York TIMES has reported on the Pentagon's intention to "reorganize" the joint command of the U.S. Armed Forces. The necessity of such a reorganisation, the newspaper claims, has become particularly acute in connection with a reordering of the strategic objectives of the United States. But what is behind this formula? Today, the New York TIMES frankly discloses, southwest Asia, which is used by the Pentagon to imply a large number of countries stretching from Egypt to Pakistan, holds, from the viewpoint of the Washington strategists, a highly important place, second in its significance only to Western Europe.

It is a highly characteristic statement! Certain circles in the USA obsessed by hegemonic ambitions and placing stake on such political devices, that are based on strength, are known to have declared vast areas of the world to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests". It is also known that this hegemonic concept is not of some abstract theoretical, but rather of a purely practical nature: While rejecting the Soviet initiatives directed at normalizing the situation in the Middle and Near East as well as in Asia, the USA is building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean, sabre-rattling, off the shores of sovereign oil producing states of the Persian Gulf area, continuing the undeclared war against independent Afghanistan and trying to turn Pakistan into its own military and political base. And now, as follows from the story in the New York TIMES, the Pentagon is in a hurry to "adapt" its own practical militaristic activity to this global military-political strategy. There is no need to examine in detail here specific plans for a reorganization of the joint command of the U.S. Armed Forces, about which the newspaper writes. It must be only said that the essence of these plans is to create an opportunity for a further buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Middle and Near East, as well as in the Indian Ocean, for a broadening of new U.S. military bases existing there and creating new ones, for airlifting to those regions, in the first place, to the Persian Gulf zone of the police Rapid Deployment Force. In other words at hand are candidly militaristic plans directed at destabilizing the situation in the Middle and Near East, as well as in Asia, at creating new "hotspots" and fomenting the conflicts already existing there.

The regions mentioned are second in their significance only to Western Europe, according to the Pentagon's school of thought. Western Europe is known to have long been turned through the efforts of Washington's geopoliticians into a real powder keg, into a gigantic arms arsenal. Now, as follows from the reports in the American newspaper Washington intends to carry out the same process at an accelerated rate in Asia, the Middle and Near East and its is precisely with This aim in view that the Pentagon is starting the so-called reorganization.

COMMENTARY ON NEW VOA STATION IN GUANGZHCU

LD241552 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Sergey Kulik commentary]

[Text] The Beijing authorities have given their consent to the construction of Voice of America transmitters on Chinese territory. Even the place is indicated where the poisoners of the air are to be ensconced: Guangzhou a city which has in recent years become China's gate of sorts, open for foreign monopolies, for Western businessmen and Hong Kong dealers. Now the gate is open for ideological penetration of the West.

One doesn't have to be a wizard to understand what the American-Sino duet is all about. The thing is that experts of ideological subversion from the Voice of America are specializing in misinformation and subversive activity against the socialist countries and against the countries that have embarked on the road of radical economic reforms and that are steering an anti-imperialist course. Beijing's foreign policy is likewise directed against all those countries.

It is not difficult to see against what countries the American radio station on Chinese soil will be waging a psychological war. Powerful transmitters from Guangzhou will be directed against Vietnam and the DPRK, Kampuchea and Laos, Afghanistan and India. And of course those transmitters will be working against the Soviet Union, too. Those in Washington who shelled out millions of dollars for the construction of the new center of ideological subversion in Guangzhou do not conceal that the American administration is spending money for war propaganda, for containing the Soviet peace offensive.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Voice of America transmissions are filled with all sorts of slanderous canards and propaganda of Washington's aggressive policy. This point was stressed in an article appearing in the Indian paper JANYUG. The plans for building a branch of the radio station on the Asian Continent, a station operating under the wing of the American espionage agency, can only cause concern of the public. The Indian press points out that one of the chief objectives of the branches of the Voice of America is to vindicate the escalation of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and in the Gulf, with full backing from the Chinese hegemonists.

People in many countries where the Voice of America managed to entrench itself during the times of the cold war along with other American centers for misinformation on the payroll of the CIA have long been calling them a political fossil and demanding their closure. Beijing, however, out to touch off a war--the hotter the better--is trying to stem the tide of time.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. POLICY VIS-A-VIS JAPAN

LD241523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kudryavtsev under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Pacific Ocean Labyrinths"]

[Text] The international situation in the Pacific Ocean region is woven from dozens, if not hundreds, of issues, problems and local conflicts fancifully interlaced into the "Pacific Ocean knot." There is not a region of this enormous expanse of water which does not have its own contradictions which can scarcely be resolved all at once.

The U.S. ruling circles' desire to turn the Pacific Ocean into a purely American ocean, linking into a single entity the military blocs and bilateral military agreements existing there, can be glimpsed clearly through the midst of Pacific Ocean problems. To all appearances U.S. imperialism is setting as its task the utilization of the western Pacific and the Asian Continent as an anti-Soviet bridgehead, having first suppressed the national liberation movements there, and in addition it views the western and particularly the southwestern part of the ocean as a connecting link between the U.S. Pacific coast and the Indian Ocean, including the Persian Gulf region. And however U.S. propaganda may strive, describing U.S. "concern" for the prosperity of the Asian countries, the basic element of Washington's policy is the subordination of the western Pacific and Asia to its military-strategic goals.

It is for precisely this purpose that the United States maintains military bases and garrisons in Japan and South Korea, the Philippines and Australia and that the Pacific-based U.S. 7th fleet dispatches its ships to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. From it the autonomous 5th fleet is being propagated, which will be assigned to the Indian Ocean to make U.S. presence in this region "convincing." The southwest Pacific is now becoming the nearest rear base of the Rapid Deployment Force operating in the Persian Gulf zone. All this also determines U.S. policy with respect to individual Asian countries.

If we trace the development of U.S.-Chinese relations we may note that for all its mistrust of Beijing's foreign policy, expressed primarily in Washington's unaltered policy with respect to Taiwan, the United States is kindling by every means the PRC ruling circles' anti-Soviet course, supplying the PRC with weapons in quantities which present no danger to the United States itself. But this is so to speak the general background to the policy of the Pentagon and its masters from the military-industrial complex. The policy which is rousing Beijing against India and pushing it toward anti-Afghan and anti-Indian cooperation with Pakistan is being pursued less noisily. Washington is not averse to using Beijing to weaken the Japanese advance into Southeast Asia and Japan's attempts to become the conductor of the ASEAN orchestra. So U.S. naval and air bases in the Philippines are not just designed to control sea routes from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean.

Talk has been revived on the activation of the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, and the United States) military bloc and on the enhancement of the effectiveness of the military agreement between Britain, Australia, Malaysia and Singapore. The so-called "Manila Pact" which still formally links the United States, Thailand and the Philippines, is being dragged out into the open from among the blocs held in reserve. The question is being raised of creating a new military-political structure which would swallow up all these alliances, blocs and agreements. And all this is also subordinated to the U.S. strategic plan.

The U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea which, during the 1976 election campaign Carter, the then presidential candidate who later became president, promised to withdraw are being retained and even beefed up.

And yet the United States once tried to assign "defense" tutelage over South Korea to Japan. We cannot fail to see in this change in U.S. policy a certain mistrust of the United States' Japanese ally and attempts to use the South Korean trump card at a suitable occasion.

But the U.S. military strategists, understandably are devoting their main attention to Japan, whose leaders are constantly recalling, appropriately or otherwise, the fact that Japan is now one of the even leading powers of the capitalist world. Naturally, the United States and the West European powers are obliged to consider Japan's economic potential, but they are affected least of all by Japan's national interests, still less by its national pride.

However strange it may seem, those who disregard Japanese national interests are playing into the hands of Japanese ruling circles, demonstrating a striking lack of farsightedness. It was no accident that the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI recently recalled last year's Japanese-U.S. summit talks. As the then, now deceased, Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira "clearly" stated at these talks, Japan's position as a country friendly to the United States consists in "sharing the difficulties" the United States experiences. Commenting on these words, the newspaper notes that on many issues Japan has assisted U.S. policy more actively than the NATO countries. As an example the newspaper cites the emergency aid to Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey which are adjacent "to regions where conflict situations are arising" (or rather regions where the United States has aggressive interests). Japan is also examining the question of rendering aid to Oman which, as is well known, is of all the Arab countries the one which helps the United States most zealously in its expansion in the Persian Gulf. Let us say straight away that on the Oman issue Japan, as a country interested in Near Eastern oil, is displaying unforgivable shortsightedness. The same shortsightedness, let us add, as was displayed by Foreign Minister M. Ito when to please his interlocutor--U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig--he called the PLO a "terrorist organization," disregarding the fact that it is supported by all Arab countries including the oil-producing countries.

What does the United States want from Japan, and what predominates in its policy with respect to Japan? To answer this question there is no harm in turning to recent history. We have before us an article by General Eichelberger, then commander of the 8th U.S. Occupation Army in Japan, published in NEWSWEEK back in December 1950. The very title of the article, "Japanese Troops as a Balancing Element in the Far East," is of itself characteristic. In the article the general advanced with martinet-like directness the task of recreating the Japanese Armed Forces but, of course, exclusively in U.S. interests, the general's arguments here were very simple. "The U.S. soldier," he said, "is the most expensive soldier in the world, yet the Japanese soldier could be a cheap soldier." The United States, the general emphasized, needs "the friendship of the Japanese who are better soldiers than the Chinese or Koreans. Like the Germans they could encounter the Reds as equals."

Eichelberger's statements are not the general's personal opinion. They reflect the gist of U.S. policy with regard to Japan. And although the Japanese soldier has become more expensive since then and, let us add, more politically minded, U.S. ruling circles, who have in no way lost their racist notions and have not abandoned their plans to kindle anti-Soviet revanchism, continue to view Japan primarily as a supplier of manpower for the needs of warfare.

In the light of this, the point of what Richard Allen, the U.S. President's national security aid, disclosed in early March in an interview with the newspaper ASAHI becomes more comprehensible. To the correspondent's question as to what the United States expects from Japan in the eighties, Allen replied: "I expect Japanese policy to be the policy of a partner capable of a great deal, a loyal U.S. partner." Obscurely but most meaningfully put.

What is the worth of just the one definition, "capable of a great deal, a loyal U.S. partner?" How can we fail here to recall General Eichelberger's statements!

The position of the Japanese ruling circles who allege that the entire problem of Japanese-Soviet relations rests on the question of the "northern territories" also becomes more comprehensible in the light of this. Surely Japanese ruling circles realize that by raising this issue (although it has long been closed, and there are no territorial problems between the USSR and Japan) they are becoming the standard bearers of revanchism, thus playing into the hands of U.S. imperialist reaction? Nor should Japanese politicians forget that there exists colonial revanchism. The former colonial empires would not be averse to regaining their rule--direct or neocolonialist--in the developing countries, on normal relations with which Japan is counting. Yet Japanese revanchism is already arousing recollections of what the Japanese militarists did in Southeast Asia. In brief, Japan will receive nothing good from it unless you count the "gratitude" of the anti-Soviets and inciters of war. But even this will hardly benefit Japan's national interests.

Japan once obediently followed Nixon's "initiative" with regard to Beijing, disregarding the fact that it is interested in drawing Japan into the anti-Soviet camp and forgetting that China today is not the China of the thirties and forties when the Japanese militarists tried to establish a hold on it in their own interests. Its friends have warned Japan that in our day China is trying to subordinate Japan to its anti-Soviet policy, giving it nothing in exchange. Tokyo has not heeded these warnings. And what has come of it? The card staked on using the Chinese market has been trumped and Japan has already lost thousands of billions of yen because of China's refusal to fulfill the deals concluded for the delivery of Japanese equipment to Chinese enterprises under construction. And the result has been that Japan has tainted its relations with the Soviet Union and obtained none of the anticipated economic compensation from Beijing.

The same thing, merely in a different version, took place when Japan blindly followed the U.S. policy of embargo on trade and economic deals with the Soviet Union.

The United States is now bringing pressure to bear on Japan, forcing it to increase military expenditure and expand and strengthen its armed forces. But the paradox is that the more powerfully Japan arms itself, the weaker its positions in the Far East become, since it is increasingly becoming an auxiliary force in aggressive U.S. policy in the Far East and throughout the world.

References to the "Soviet peril" in this case are unsound and ridiculous for Japan. If the Soviet Union is displaying concern for its security in Siberia and the Far East then it is doing so only because China, which has a very long common border with the Soviet Union, is adopting a bellicose stance with regard to the Soviet Union and there are U.S. military bases and armed forces stationed on Japanese islands and designed, as the Pentagon openly admits, for use against the Soviet Union. The Japanese authorities who are shouting about the "Soviet threat" are adding something to these U.S. forces. And most ostentatiously, moreover. Thus, for instance, the new 7th Armored Division stationed on the Island of Hokkaido was created in March. In this connection Tako Yamasaki, deputy chief of the National Defense Agency, stated that "The Soviet Union is building up its military potential and the nation is pinning great hopes on the new armored division." Yamasaki backs up his unfounded fabrications regarding the growth of the Soviet Union's military potential with a perfectly real threat against the Soviet Union. If you consider the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan plus Japan's growing Self-Defense Forces, one way or another the idea arises that the "Japanese peril" is being resurrected in the Far East. It would be logical if the authors of statements about the "Soviet threat" were not to overlook this perfectly real phenomenon.

From our viewpoint, from the viewpoint of people who are profoundly convinced of the possibility of normal good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, some Japanese figures who are imitating U.S. policy most zealously are laying a trap for Japan, disregarding its national interests.

The Soviet Union, the 26th CPSU Congress states, does not regard Japan's present stance as the last word from Tokyo and hopes that farsightedness and an understanding of its own interests will prevail there. That is why the USSR continues to advocate firm, truly good-neighborly relations with Japan. Developing further its initiatives in the direction of safeguarding peace throughout the world, the 26th CPSU Congress stated that "The Soviet Union would be ready to hold specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries." It is now Japan's turn to speak, all the more so since according to the influential newspaper ASAHI there are circles in Japan which believe that the country "should not follow U.S. policy blindly. It is precisely demonstrations against the arms race that are the biggest contribution to the cause of peace, including for the United States." Hopeful words. Now it is time for deeds.

JAPANESE ANGER OVER SOVIET EXERCISE REBUFFED

LD231502 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Vasiliy Filippov commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--Certain circles in Japan have raised a clamour contending that a Soviet destroyer had conducted firing practice 80 km from the Japanese coast without giving the Japanese side a preliminary notification. This story, picked up by the Japanese newspapers today, is totally untrue. Such firing practices were held by Soviet ships in the past as well. They do not contradict the existing international practice and each time the Japanese side was informed of them in advance. The last time was no exception. On April 20 the Japanese maritime safety agency got an official Soviet notification about the forthcoming firing practice indicating the coordinates and the time. The Japanese Embassy in Moscow was also informed of this. The timely notification about the commencement of firing practice by the Soviet destroyer and also about the time and place of this practice gave the Japanese side the possibility to take the necessary measures to prevent any whatsoever damage to its interests.

It is obvious, therefore, that those who have raised the present clamour are deliberately distorting the truth. What, then, can explain their attempts to use this pretext to fan up the anti-Soviet campaign? The answer to this question is obvious. This is being done to dampen somehow the wave of indignation and protest that is sweeping Japan for the past two weeks over the sinking of a Japanese freighter by an American nuclear submarine and the resultant loss of life, to divert the Japanese public's attention from the extremely unseemly, inhuman, if not say criminal behaviour by the U.S. naval command in that part of the Pacific Ocean.

G.I. MARCHUK RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S MAYDAR IN MOSCOW

LD241341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A talk was held in Moscow on 14 April between G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and D. Maydar, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology. There was a discussion of questions relating to the development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia. B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talk.

KARMAL ADDRESSES REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD261938 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr, TASS--The working people of Afghanistan have made great strides towards the attainment of the supreme goal--building a new society, said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. In his report at the celebration meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the occasion of the third anniversary of the April revolution, he said: In spite of the difficulties, the undeclared war launched by imperialism against revolutionary Afghanistan, we have scored successes in the development of our revolution. The confidence of the working masses in the party and the government has grown, its social basis has strengthened and broadened, the leading role of the party has been further strengthening and the international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has further increased. But there remain numerous problems yet which will be undoubtedly resolved in the future.

Touching upon foreign policy problems, Babrak Karmal stressed: We regard the struggle for peace, for deepening detente, disarmament and for the limitation of the arms race to be our most important objective. We are confident that in the present-day acute situation in the world the efforts for the implementation of the peace programme for the current decade, which was put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU by Leonid Brezhnev, may be a key to the efforts for universal peace. We declare in the support of [as received] these peaceful proposals, and together with all the peace forces will wage a struggle for their implementation. Recalling the proposals, which were put forward by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14 last year for the settlement of relations with the neighbour countries, Babrak Karmal expressed full readiness to resolve differences through negotiations, to start a bilateral dialogue with the neighbour countries. The efforts taken by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in this direction are vivid evidence of our peace-loving foreign policy, he said.

Babrak Karmal spoke highly of the relations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the states supporting the Afghan revolution, especially with the socialist countries with the peace loving Soviet Union at their head. These relations, he said, are an important factor in repelling aggression, in defence of our country's freedom, independence and social progress. Touching upon the internal problems facing the country, Babrak Karmal stressed the necessity of the speediest elimination of the grim legacy of the past, of introducing socio-economic reforms, of ensuring democracy with due regard for the customs, national traditions, culture, religions of all peoples, tribes and various groups of the population. In this connection Babrak Karmal strongly condemned the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Beijing hegemonism, home and foreign reaction, which are trying to prevent the construction of a new society. The plans of the counterrevolution, of the enemies of Afghanistan have suffered a failure. But until now it has not been destroyed completely. The struggle is still continuing against the remains of counterrevolutionary gangs. He spoke highly of the people's armed forces, the security service, the people's militia, the groups for the defence of the revolution, which successfully frustrate the sinister plans of imperialism and reaction and vigilantly stand guard over the gains of the April revolution.

MOSCOW CELEBRATES AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD242150 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr, TASS--The Soviet people linked with the people of Afghanistan with the ties of brotherhood and revolutionary solidarity cannot remain indifferent in the face of the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and regional reaction. Millions of Soviet people demand an end to the schemes of the counter-revolutionary forces, said Vladimir Budyonnyy, deputy minister of the USSR, vice-president of the Soviet society of friendship and cultural ties with Afghanistan. He spoke today at a solemn soiree in Moscow devoted to mark the third anniversary of the April revolution.

The revolutionary transformations in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he pointed out, met with stiff resistance on the part of internal and external reaction which embarked on aggressive actions against the young republic. In these conditions, the Soviet Union, in full agreement with international law, responded to the repeated requests of the Afghan Government and provided the revolutionary Afghanistan with military assistance for repelling the intervention. Using the fact that of the introduction into Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops, Budyonnyy went on to say, the imperialist, above all, American, as well as the Beijing propaganda is whipping up a militarist psychosis, resorting to crude fabrications, falsification of facts and to downright deception to hide its interventionist plans in the area of the Near and Middle East. However, the attempts of the enemies of the Afghan people are an exercise in futility, Budyonnyy said.

The Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Habib Mangal, narrated about the successes of the people of his country in the construction of a new life, about the people's resolve to defend the revolutionary gains to the hilt. He spoke highly about the disinterested aid of the Soviet Union to the Republic of Afghanistan in different fields.

COMMENTATOR AFFIRMS IMPORTANCE OF IRAN-AFGHAN TIES

NC241844 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary--recorded]

[Text] I greet you dear listeners. When 3 years ago, on 27 April, the national democratic revolution was victorious in Afghanistan, the Iranian people especially were right to express their happiness on the success achieved by their neighbors.

We know that the deposed shah and his U.S. masters who were doing their very best to stifle the growing revolutionary movement in Iran had drawn up specific plans to save the feudal regime in Afghanistan. Mohammad Reza, on the advice of Washington which had realized that the day for fundamental changes was nearing for Afghanistan, offered $700 million to a relative of the overthrown king, Mohammad Daud, who then ruled Afghanistan. Actually, the intention was to sign a covert alliance to fight the popular movement in Iran and Afghanistan. The victorious April revolution in Afghanistan thwarted all of the reactionaries' plans which were aimed at using this country as one of the fulcrums for the shah's regime. New Afghanistan, on the contrary, declared its support for the growing anti-imperialist and antimonarchical revolution in Iran. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan favorably regarded the formation of the Islamic Republic of Iran and was among the first countries to recognize this republic. Naturally, the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists showed a strong opposition to Afghanistan's revolution and adopted the same policy on Iran's revolution as well. Their undeclared war against Afghanistan actually started from the very first days the republic was founded.

Soviet support for Afghanistan in thwarting foreign aggressions especially enraged the various types of reactionaries. Our country, without any misgivings, fulfilled its undertakings by virtue of the Afghan-Soviet pact signed in December 1978. The Soviet Union will follow the same policy in the future as well. Konstantin Chernenko, member of the political office of the CPSU Central Committee said on Wednesday in his speech at an official ceremony marking the 111th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin: Our support for nations which are under the strong pressure of imperialism helps them to defend their independence. We can rightly take pride in the existence of such a Leninist internationalist policy, and we are proud of this policy.

While continuing their strong attacks against Democratic Afghanistan, imperialist forces are trying, by using various means, to strain relations between Iran and Afghanistan and to prevent the expansion of the traditional friendship between these two neighboring countries.

They hope, in this way, to weaken the revolutionary currents in both countries to a point and to strengthen their positions. Meanwhile, the Tehran press rightly and opportunely has noted the point that there are many reasons for Iran to welcome Afghanistan's proposal on the establishment of good-neighborly relations. Yes, there are many problems which should be solved by both the Iranian and Afghan people. Overcoming backwardness and the wiping out of poverty and illiteracy which have been inherited from the semifeudal regimes in Iran and Afghanistan are included among these problems. The Iranian nation and the Afghan nation are moving, each in a special way, toward one objective--the creation of a just society. The establishment of good-neighborly relations will facilitate the solving of these differences which both nations are facing. Babrak Karmal, the leader of Afghanistan, stated the same thing some days ago in his speech at a meeting with the Afghan clergy.

The need to establish good-neighborly relations between Iran and Afghanistan also stems from the fact that now these two countries have a major enemy and that it is U.S. imperialism which is increasingly using its associates, from Israel and Egypt to Pakistan. U.S. imperialism is using the subversive activities of reactionaries in Iran and Afghanistan and often tries, by (?profanity) and demagogy, to present its agents as "defenders of Islam." It is interesting to note that after the activities of the anti-Afghan organization Jami'at-e Eslami were banned by Iranian authorities last summer and its center was dismantled in Mashhad, many facts were revealed which showed that the activities of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries which closely cooperated with former Savakists are equally against Iran and Democratic Afghanistan. It should also be said that these activities are led by the CIA, the goal of which is to create obstacles in the revolution and to revive the old regime in both countries.

Dear listeners: Struggle against imperialism and domestic and foreign reaction. Bring the nations of Iran and Afghanistan close together. Their interest in creating a new society on the basis of the principles of social progress and justice create an unflinching wish for friendship and cooperation, and all these elements have placed the topic of establishing good-neighborly relations between Iran and Afghanistan, something which Babrak Karmal's government has repeatedly proposed as a topic of priority.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD250836 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr, TASS--Member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammed Dost, who stayed in Moscow on his way from Prague, left for home on April 25. At the airport Shah Mohammed Dost was seen off by member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev and other officials. Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the USSR Habib Mangal was among the seeing-off party.

DRA OFFICIAL CONTINUES VISIT TO UZBEK SSR

GF251646 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[TExt] The deputy president of the DRA Academy of Sciences, Dr Bolbol Shah Jallal, who is visiting the Uzbek SSR, continues to acquaint himself with scientific organizations in Tashkent. He has visited the (?Institute of Cotton Cultivation). [passage indistinct]

In an interview with the Tashkent Radio correspondent, Dr Bolbol Shah said he was very pleased to call on various organizations of the Uzbek SSR during his visit.

Dr Bolbol Shah will visit Samarkand before ending his visit to the Soviet Union. The Afghan scientist has said: What I have observed in the Uzbek SSR will no doubt contribute toward promoting (?rural) development in the DRA.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARY

LD231541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--About 80 percent of Kampuchea's industrial enterprises have been restored. The railroad linking the capital with the port of Kompong Som and Battambang Province, the country's main ricegrowing area, is working once again.

These and other facts testifying to the friendly state's successes in restoring its ravaged economy since the victory over the reactionary regime were cited 16 April at a ceremony for representatives of Moscow's public devoted to the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] national day.

The main speaker, V.A. Dvoryakovskiy, president of the USSR-Kampuchea Society board, said that no intrigues by imperialist and hegemonist forces will succeed in shattering the Kampuchean people's determination to advance along the road of socialism or in reversing the process of progressive transformations in the country. He noted that the friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the PRK will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

On behalf of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and the People's Revolutionary Council, PRK Ambassador to the USSR Meas Samnang expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, to the USSR Government and to the Soviet people for their selfless fraternal aid to Kampuchea. He stressed that the Kampuchean people wholeheartedly support the new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which serve the interests of security and of ensuring lasting peace.

The PRK, the ambassador continued, is implementing profound socioeconomic transformations. Western imperialist circles in concert with the Beijing leadership and their accomplices, he declared, will not succeed in undermining the people's power and turning Kampuchea from its chosen path.

The following took part in the meeting: I. Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; CPSU Central Committee executives; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. A delegation of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association was present.

KAMPUCHEAN JUSTICE MINISTER CITED ON ELECTIONS

LD241454 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Apr, TASS--General elections to the National Assembly of Kampuchea will be of immense political importance for the completion of the process of the formation of people's power bodies in the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea], Uk Bun Chhoeun, minister of justice of the PRK, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. An election campaign has begun in the country now. Courses for the study of the electoral law have been set up in all the districts. Candidates running for National Assembly have meetings with their constituents in public organisations, enterprises, rural communities, and state institutions. Seven hundred fifty-eight electoral districts have been set up in the country on a territorial production basis at big enterprises, institutions and in residential areas. All the people of Kampuchea are taking most active part in the election campaign, Uk Bun Chhoeun pointed out.

The successful holding of the first genuinely democratic elections to the supreme bodies of state power in Kampuchea will promote an enhancement of the PRK's international prestige. In Kampuchea the people have become a genuine master of its country, and the forthcoming elections to the National Assembly will become a vivid confirmation thereof, uk Bun Chhoeun emphasized.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SUSLOV VISIT TO POLAND

Comment on Communique

LD241852 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Talks were held in Warsaw between a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Mikhail Suslov and the leadership of the PZPR including First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and other Politburo members.

The communique issued at end of the talks said that the PZPR representatives briefed the Soviet delegation on the work of the party. Its aim was to overcome the results of deviation [odejscia] from the principles of scientific socialism and to ensure conditions for a harmonious socialist development in Poland. It was also stressed that it was very important to unite all (?progressive) forces in the nation in order to prevent the danger threatening the achievements of socialism in Poland as well as to thwart attempts undertaken by the enemies of socialism to promote anarchy, subvert the socialist state and create dyarchy in the country.

The Soviet side declared that it shares the view of the PZPR on its efforts to defend socialism and socioeconomic stabilization, and to strengthen the party on the ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism.

The sides spoke against all forms of interference in the internal affairs of Poland by imperialist circles.

The participants of the talks in Warsaw condemned the attempts to make use of the Polish situation for subversive action against the socialist community.

Today the CPSU Central Committee delegation returned to the Soviet Union.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD251714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw: TRYBUNA LUDU, the PZPR Central Committee organ, has published a commentary entitled "Dialogue Between Friends," devoted to the visit to Warsaw by the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Suslov. The paper notes that the results of the talks held during the friendly visit are reflected in the joint communique. A careful analysis of this important document enables people to conclude that the results of the Warsaw talks, as well as the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 16th CPCZ Congress, will serve to halt the West's criminal campaign over Poland and its attempts to undermine the unity of the socialist countries. One of the manifestations of this unity and the desire for the further combination of joint efforts in the international arena are the numerous contacts between PZPR representatives and those of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries. Each of these direct contacts--and the talks between the PZPR and CPSU, held in a cordial and party-like atmosphere, belong to this category--strengthens mutual confidence, the article continues, and in our specific case every contact makes it possible to provide wider information about, and thus to provide a better understanding and permit a fuller assessment of, facts relating to what is happening in Poland.

As TRYBUNA LUDU indicates, there are currently no strikes in Poland. However, the profound economic crisis and obstacles on the path of socialist renewal are still causing concern among our friends. The article notes that the PZPR and CPSU oppose all forms of interference in Poland's internal affairs by imperialist circles.

Now, just as 36 years ago, we view the economic assistance being rendered to Poland by the Soviet Union as political and moral support, whose aim is to strengthen the Polish People's Republic. To the same degree to which we have an interest in the Soviet Union's successes, the USSR has an interest in the 36 million Polish people--living in the center of Europe, a loyal friend and ally of the land of the Soviets--developing correctly, well and in an organized fashion, something which would ensure for them a firm place in the socialist community.

The latest working dialogue between representatives of the PZPR and CPSU leadership is of value to both countries and, as the communique stresses, serves the development of close relations between the two parties, the working class and working people of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

'REVISIONIST FORCES' ATTEMPTING TO PARALYZE PZPR

LD251308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1216 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr, TASS--As PAP has reported, preparations are continuing in party organizations for the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the 9th party congress. It is reported that meetings are taking place in the country at which--against the background of the political and socioeconomic situation in the country--there is discussion of problems concerning the party, its unity, and the methods aimed at restoring public trust in the party, developing internal party democracy and improving the style of work of party organs and primary organizations.

Taking part in the conferences and meetings at workers' collectives are representatives of PZPR central organs. Attention here is being given to the fact that in a number of places revisionist elements within the ranks of the PZPR are inspiring a campaign to discredit party officials; they are striving to cause complications between various party links, and between the Central Committee, voivodship and primary organizations.

Such activity is being engaged in, notably, by those who would like to paralyze the party of Polish communists as the leading force in society. It is characteristic that these persons include some who were previously excluded from the party for violating its statute.

The revisionist forces in the party are putting forward demands for reform of the PZPR, renunciation of its present organizational structure and the creation, under the guise of so-called horizontal structures, of various forums outside the statute which would substitute for the leading organs of the party.

ADDITIONAL SOVIET AID FOR POLISH CONSTRUCTION SEEN

LD262050 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The Soviet Union is to extend its aid to Poland in industrial construction. During the talks recently held in Moscow between planning organs of the two countries an agreement was reached for the current 5-year plan. The USSR will participate in the construction and modernization of Polish (?industrial) enterprises and other projects. Cooperation will also (?continue) on the construction of an (?oil refinery) and in light industry.

POLAND'S TOMAL CITED ON SOVIET-POLISH COOPERATION

LD221654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Viktor Olenichev dispatch from Warsaw]

[Text] Every year in April, which is so memorable for the Soviet and Polish peoples, there are festive demonstrations at the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Poronin.

Thousands of people gather there: veterans of the revolutionary movement, young people, Polish servicemen. They come from neighboring Krakow, Bialy Dunajec and Nowy Targ, from the places connected with Ilich's presence on Polish soil. Nor was the tradition changed this time, either. The demonstrations were devoted to the birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and 36th anniversary of the Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation. It recalled the sources of friendship of two peoples which waged a joint struggle for our and your freedom, for a just society and for socialism.

Thirty-six years is a hard enough test of the durability of any international document. One can say with all reason that the Polish-Soviet treaty has withstood the test of time with success. The all-round cooperation of the two countries had been a constant element of their daily lives for a long time. Every year the form of this cooperation is enriched and made more diverse. Here is what Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, told our correspondent in Warsaw about the 36th anniversary of the treaty:

[Begin recording in Polish, fading to Russian translation] The treaty was signed in the last days of the World War II, when victory over Hitler's Germany was already close, says Zdzislaw Tomal. This victory was attained at the cost of great sacrifice, with the blood of millions of Soviet people and Poles who fought side by side against the Fascists. The treaty was an original tribute to their memory, a fulfillment of their wills. It laid a mighty foundation of friendship, the basis for the joint action of the Soviet Union and Poland in defense of peace in Europe and in the whole world.

In the years that have passed, the ideas of the treaty have passed into the modern history of our countries, in all spheres of life. The treaty was the first document which testified to the birth of a new type of relations, which are now typical of the socialist countries. In this sense, it promoted the consolidation of the unity of the whole socialist community. The spirit and letter of the treaty opened the way to the creation of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and the socialist countries' defense organization, the Warsaw Treaty--the guarantor of our security.

As far as Poland is concerned, continues the deputy chairman of the Council of State, the alliance with the Soviet Union was and still is the real strength of its development. So it was from the very first day of the existence of People's Poland. We feel this particularly now, when our country is experiencing a difficult political and economic crisis. In the recent past mistakes were made in running the economy. We must correct these as quickly as possible. The only way toward this is restoration of the laws and principles which are specific to socialism in all spheres of life. The strength of the Polish United Workers Party is directed toward this.

At this present difficult time, stressed Zdzislaw Tomal, we are all helped by the awareness that friends are close by, and that we can always count on their understanding, goodwill, and assistance. [end recording]

ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAK LIBERATION MARKED

LD261220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] A press conference was held today at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Moscow on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. Correspondent (Vladimir Kharchenko) reports:

Journalists, representatives of the Soviet-Czechslovak Friendship Society and Foreign Ministry personnel were acquainted with materials describing the unforgettable days of the spring of 1945 when the Soviet Army destroyed the Fascist troops in Czechoslovakia and came to the aid of those staging an uprising in Prague, and with documents on the achievements of Socialist Czechoslovakia and on the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Ladislav Kastan, an adviser at the embassy, spoke at the press conference. He said:

[Begin recording in Czech fading into Russian translation] The liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army completed the first stage of our popular-democratic revolution and opened for the Czechoslovak people the path to profound socioeconomic transformations, the path to socialism. The feat of the Soviet soldiers remains forever in the heart of every Czech and Slovak. This day of liberation is a great national festival. Its 36th anniversary takes place under the auspices of two very important events in the history of our countries--the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress. The documents of the congresses constitute convincing evidence of the enormous potential enjoyed by the socialist community and of the steadfastness with which our countries are defending the cause of peace.

Czechoslovakia's experience in the construction and strengthening of socialist society is very significant. During the years of people's power, our country has built considerable prestige as a highly developed industrial state, and a former backward province [okraina], Slovakia, has become an industrial-agrarian republic. In close alliance with the Soviet Union, we have mastered new spheres of production--atomic, engineering, subway construction and modern electronics. Together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia is taking an active part in large-scale projects under CEMA programs. Our social achievements are also great. In the past 10 years alone, for example, every fourth family in the republic has received a new apartment.

This year we are marking the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ. By its selfless struggle for the construction of a new society, the party has won the historical right to be the leading force of our people. The CPCZ is fully resolved to complete new tasks in the economy and social life and, arm in arm with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of the socialist community, to defend the gains of socialism. [end recording]

SUSLOV SPEECH AT 16 APRIL SED CONGRESS RECEPTION

LD161840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Speech by Mikhail Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and leader of the CPSU delegation to the 10th SED Congress, at 16 April SED reception in Berlin for foreign delegations to the congress]

[Text] Allow me, on behalf of the CPSU and the foreign guests present here to express deep gratitude to the SED Central Committee for the invitation to the 10th SED Congress and the cordial hospitality accorded us. With great joy and deep interest we have taken part in the work of the highest forum of your party. We have seen and experienced how the delegates at the congress thoughtfully and responsibly discussed vital questions of the development of the GDR and sought the right ways of approaching the solution of problems which arise during the course of developed socialism.

Your congress has made a great impression, with its ideological-political unity, the cohesion of the party, and its close ties with the Central Committee on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The results of the work of the congress give proof of the deep, unbreakable bond between the SED and the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia of the country. Throughout the congress we found ourselves in an atmosphere of fraternal relations between the delegations of communist, national liberation and other parties invited to your congress. We were particularly struck by the inspiring words of the delegates of the congress about the strong, unbreakable friendship between the GDR and the Soviet people, of the unshakable resoluteness of the German comrades to strengthen the militant alliance between the GDR and the peoples of the socialist community and the world revolutionary movement.

Dear German friends, your congress has demonstrated the great achievements of the GDR in the sphere of developing its economy, national welfare, science, culture and outlined impressive new horizons for development in the next 5-year plan period and the future.

Allow me to wholeheartedly congratulate all of you, comrades of the newly reelected Central Committee of your party led by Comrade Erich Honecker, on the successful completion of the 10th SED Congress and to wish you new successes in building advanced socialism on German soil. Allow me to propose a toast in honor of the SED and its leadership, to the prosperity of the GDR, to the revolutionary solidarity of the socialist community, to the world communist and national-liberation movement, and to the health of all the comrades present.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ORDER TO GDR'S VERNER

LD260236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for great services in the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR and in connection with his 70th birthday, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV HAS TALKS WITH CSSR TU OFFICIAL

LD231539 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the AUCCTU's Invitation"]

[Text] A delegation from the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, headed by Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, was in the Soviet Union from 11 through 15 April.

The delegation had meetings with AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev and other Soviet trade union leaders. During the conversations there was a broad exchange of experience and views on topical tasks of trade union activity in the two countries arising out of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 16th CPCZ Congress and the further development of ties and cooperation and the improvement of their effectiveness.

The Czechoslovak trade union representatives went to the Crimea, visited health resorts and familiarized themselves with the organization of working people's recreation. Questions relating to the joint construction of the Druzhba boarding house by Soviet and Czechoslovak trade unions were discussed and a relevant agreement was signed.

The delegation went home on 15 April.

ZIMYANIN MEETS FINNISH DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD261710 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Finland, headed by Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was met at the airport by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary and other CPSU Central Committee officials.

IZVESTIYA RIDICULES WEST GERMAN 'AID' TO POLAND

LD242342 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Albert (Viktoryants) article: "The False Benefactors"--published in the Evening Edition of IZVESTIYA]

[Text] Children at a kindergarten in Bad Gottersberghof, a suburb of the FRG capital, have been told that in accordance with Christian love for one's neighbor they should show concern for their counterparts in Poland and collect money, food and other things for them. The sprites went home to procure from mom and dad pfennings, groats and old clothing.

The policy of active interference in the internal affairs of People's Poland is being pursued under various guises, and yet it is particularly perfidious. The wide campaign of kopeck help has the aim of discrediting and humiliating Poland by (?showing) its socialist achievements in the worst light; whereas, as sensible observers note, Poland which wants to overcome its current difficulties needs not old shoes and bags of sugar but calm and stability. However, this is the last thing which those who (?don) the pharisaical mantle and who slyly use all possible channels to destabilize the situation in the country would wish for it.

Behind the advertising campaign lurk those who patronizingly slap the backs of Solidarity extremists--read, Committee for Social Self-Defense--who constantly and deliberately disorganize economic life in the country and intensify its difficulties. The subversive nature of such trade union activity is admitted even by West German observers, as for instance the GENERAL-ANZEIGER correspondent who writes from Warsaw: The greatest danger is the fact that Solidarity is paralyzing the country's entire economic life, since in this situation its activities are entensifying chaos, resulting in a drastic reduction of general production in Poland. For [word indistinct] especially, this assessment is rather good.

The position of the leading bourgeois daily, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, is typical of the general trend of propaganda. It waxes lyrical about the activities of FRG charitable organizations sending food parcels to Poland while at the same time it openly promotes strikes. The paper provocatively asks: What are production losses caused by strikes if the regime can be taught a lesson? What is this if not an appeal for fresh strikes and for a fight against the people's power?

It should be stressed that the FRG's bourgeois press continues to support strongly psychological [words indistinct] forces in Poland. The counterrevolutionary Polish elements also make use of its services: In local dailies and periodicals they denigrate socialism, discredit leading party and state cadres and beg their Western protectors for help. The purpose of all that is being written and said in the FRG's mass media is to persuade the country's public to support antisocialist forces in Poland, forces whose subversive and anarchic activities do not meet with understanding and sympathy among right-minded FRG citizens.

At the same time these articles and programs are construed as direct encouragement for political strikes in Poland, as crude attacks on the party of Polish communists and on the state's constitutional foundations and as a [word indistinct] of coded instructions for counterrevolution. This is particularly true of the Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty stations operating in Munich on CIA funds. They pursue a 24-hour witchhunt against communists, recommend Solidarity as a counterweight to the party and (?sow discord) between Poland and the Soviet Union. If (?this is viewed objectively) this is nothing other than the FRG authorities using their country's territory for psychological warfare against another state. How then can we understand the frequent official statements by Bonn to the effect that the FRG is not interfering in Poland's internal affairs while it shows such patience toward the subversive actions of the Munich radio stations which, as is known, also transmit (?in their programs) coded instructions to Polish conspirators?

Anti-Polish forces in West Germany do not restrict themselves to propaganda and political influence on Polish events. They also broaden their organizational contacts with [words indistinct]. Solidarity representatives and leading activists of FRG revisionist associations recently met in the West German town of Koenigstein, the weekly VOLKSBOTE writes. (?The auspices) for such a meeting were provided by the anticommunist Association for the Defense of Human Rights which is closely linked with imperialist intelligence services and which was convening its annual meeting there. Riedel, former CDU Bundestag deputy and chairman of the Silesian Regional Association, and others described to their guests the work carried out by the expellees and the FRG revisionist associations as an act of assistance to the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity. Describing the [word indistinct] of Solidarity representatives, VOLKSBOTE writes that the Polish side showed extreme interest in the exchange of views with Riedel and other people of that hue.

At the end of the annual meeting of the Association for the Defense of Human Rights a collection was taken in aid of Solidarity. Revisionists in the role of Poland's benefactors! What nonsense! After all, everyone understands that the hullabaloo raised by some West German organizations and their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of a socialist state cannot be hidden under the mask of Christian charity.

COMMENTARY CAUTIONS SPAIN ON NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD261342 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The official visit to the FRG by Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Stoelo has ended, according to reports from Western agencies. During the Bonn talks the Spanish prime minister once again expressed himself in favor of Spain's entry into NATO and, in doing so, he received the approval of FRG official circles. Our observer Yaroslav Khabarov writes:

Once again the problem of Spain and NATO appears on the agenda. One recalls the recent visit to Madrid by U.S. Secretary of State Haig, which gave rise to much comment both inside and outside Spain. The U.S. general and diplomat discussed with Spanish statemen subjects of the utmost importance for both Spain and for the geostrategic interests of the United States and NATO: first, the future of the Spanish-U.S. treaty of friendship and cooperation of 1953 which grants the United States the right to bases on Spanish soil; and, second, the problem of Spain's entry into NATO which continues to be discussed in the most diverse political circles of the country. Let's look at these two problems: Judging by everything, the treaty now in force is not very satisfactory to the Spanish. The Madrid newspaper EL PAIS describes it as "hardly democratic," seeing it as a product of the cold war. The treaty, said EL PAIS, meant short-term advantages for both the Franco regime--which, with this agreement was trying to rid itself of the consequences of collaboration with Fascist Germany and Italy--and the Americans, who obtained an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the cold war with the USSR.

It was an obvious marriage of convenience--this is how EL PAIS today described the treaty. Indeed, the dangerous situation in which the Franco regime found itself helped the Americans to obtain the signatures of Spanish representatives at the foot of a whole series of documents which were harmful to Spanish sovereignty, but which responded marvellously to the geo-strategic interests of the United States. In this way, the United States helped to prolong the Franco regime for some 20 years. Up to now, says EL PAIS, many Spaniards have doubts and fears with regard to the privileges granted by the treaty to the U.S. troops stationed at the Spanish bases. The Haig visit once again leads one to reflect upon the results which Spain will see from the forthcoming talks on the new military treaty with the United States. Taking into account the pragmatism of the present U.S. leaders, one can suppose that it will apparently be a kind of veiled extension of the treaty not at all advantageous to Spain, not to mention concessions by the United States. The prospect of a more obvious link between the new military treaty and the proposed Spanish entry into NATO hardly satisfies Spanish public opinion. The U.S. administration and the NATO chiefs postulate the inevitability of Spain's incorporation into the North Atlantic bloc. They insist upon the need to accelerate Spain's integration into NATO, thus deciding upon the problem without the Spanish social forces taking part in its solution.

On analysing the present situation, the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS wrote: The renewal of defense treaties and the possibility of entry into NATO are national subjects which, in a democracy, deserve popular debate and the support of public opinion in the decisions. Perhaps, after thinking it over, General Haig will allow himself to be convinced that a change of regime in this country is not, of course, simply an internal matter--no less than France, no less than West Germany, no less than the Scandinavian countries, Spain needs to carry out a national and international policy in accordance with its own needs. Only in this convincing way is a policy of dialogue and friendship possible. Referring to the Spanish problem, the socialist Senator Moran Lopez said when speaking at Club Siglo XX that the presence of Spain in the North Atlantic pact, far from giving Spain advantages of a politico-defensive nature, would cause it harm which would inevitably have negative repercussions on its national interests. One cannot but suppose that the participation of Spain in NATO will deprive it of its particular situation in West Europe, while the installation of nuclear arms on its territory--which the United States insists upon and which will be difficult to object to once inside NATO--will mean that Spain will be threatened by an eventual nuclear blow of reprisal. Certain circles in the UCD [Center Democratic Union] are even aware of this. Proof of this is the recent decision by UCD not to create NATO and U.S. bases in the Canary Islands if Spain is incorporated into the Western military bloc. But that would not save the rest of Spain from the enlargement of the net-work of foreign military bases. At least one cannot but agree with the opinion expressed by Spanish experts. Spain will get no advantages from joining NATO. On the contrary, its presence in the North Atlantic pact, which follows a frankly agressive line, entails a real threat to the security of Spain.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO SWISS WORKERS PARTY

LD242158 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr, TASS--The Soviet communists sincerely respect the Swiss Workers' Party. They know it to be a consistent champion of the interests of the country's working people, a party upholding the internationalist principles and ideas of the international communist movement, says the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Swiss Workers' Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Switzerland. "The Swiss Workers' Party is a staunch champion of national security and peace in Europe and all over the world. It wages a consistent struggle against the arms race, against the attempts of NATO at deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe," the CPSU Central Committee stressed.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

Met by Brezhnev, Gromyko

LD271022 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr, TASS--Leader of the Libyan revolution, head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was met at the airport by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, other officials.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD242318 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Next Monday, 27 April, Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, will arrive in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to consolidate the friendly Soviet-Libyan relations which today cover the economic, political, scientific and cultural fields in addition to the defensive ability of the Libyan revolution.

The main objective of cooperation between the two countries is to assist by all means the revolutionary and independent development of this young Arab country in the interest of the Libyan peoples and the anti-imperialist Arab national liberation struggle. The Libyan Jamahiriyah is in the forefront of Arab struggle against Israeli aggression and the neocolonialist plotting of U.S. imperialism in the Arab world. It is an indivisible part of the Arab steadfastness and confrontation front which opposes the policy of capitulation with all of its serious repercussions. Therefore, cooperation with the USSR will not only strengthen the anti-imperialist positions of the Libyan revolution but also will increasingly become an effective factor in the Arab struggle for the liberation of territories occupied by Israel and recovery of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH LIBYA

LD260218 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Soviet-Libyan talks on the prospects of economic cooperation have begun in Moscow. The two sides are discussing the possibility of developing ties in energy, oil and gas industry, and farming. Libya is building with Soviet assistance an atomic power plant with two installations for desalinating seawater. Soviet specialists are helping their Libyan counterparts in oil prospecting.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS

Foreign Ministry Talks

LD241210 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr, TASS--Soviet-Kuwaiti talks have opened at the USSR Foreign Ministry today with the participation of member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of the State of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. The Kuwaiti guest arrived in Moscow on an official visit on Thursday evening at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

TASS Interview

LD251038 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr, TASS--"We highly appraise the proposals put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, concerning the settlement of the Middle East conflict, and come out in support of those proposals," said Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait, who was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit. He was speaking in an interview with TASS correspondent Konstantin Dudarev.

"During the talks with my colleague, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko," Sabah al-Ahmad said, "we discussed a whole number of questions and found out that our positions coincided on many of them."

"We believe that the Camp David version of the Middle East settlement is a total failure."

"As to the Soviet Union's proposals on the Middle East, they, in our view, constitute a practical step which can lead to a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, including a just solution to the Palestinian problems." In this connection Sabah al-Ahmad came out in support of the idea of the convocation of an international conference with obligatory and equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in it.

"It is not for the first time that we, the whole of the population of the Persian Gulf region", the minister went on to say, "declare that we are opposed to any foreign military presence in our region. That is why Leonid Brezhnev's proposals aimed at ensuring security in the Persian Gulf zone have evoked the most positive response among the peoples living in that region."

"The Persian Gulf states which regard the Soviet Union as a great power note with satisfaction that their view, concerning the inadmissibility of the establishment of foreign military bases in the region or the granting of military privileges to foreign states, coincides with the point of view of the Soviet Union. We are confident that the peoples of the Persian Gulf are themselves in a position to guarantee their defence and security. That is why Kuwait has officially supported the Soviet Union's proposals of ensuring peace in that region."

The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait expressed satisfaction at "the fine state" of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations and noted that they rested on mutual respect. He thanked the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union. He expressed hope that it was not his last visit to Moscow. "Leaving your country", Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah said in conclusion, "I take with me the best of impressions about my stay here".

TV Interview

LD252335 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr, TASS--"The fine relations which link Kuwait and the Soviet Union are based on mutual respect", Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the State of Kuwait, said in an interview with Soviet television before departure from Moscow by air. He has been here on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

"We," the guest said, "highly appreciate the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, concerning a settlement of the Middle East problem. We hold that the Camp David version of a Middle East settlement has suffered a complete fiasco. The Soviet initiative constitutes a practical step which may lead to an all-embracing and just solution to the Middle East conflict, including a just solution to the Palestinian problem too".

"As far as the Persian Gulf problem is concerned," Sabah al-Ahmad went on to say, "we the peoples living in the region have already stated more than once that we come out against any foreign military presence in our region. Therefore the Soviet proposals concerning the Gulf area found the most positive response among the peoples inhabiting the region. We consider that the peoples of the Persian Gulf are themselves capable of upholding their security. This is why Kuwait came out in support of the Soviet proposals on the ensurance of peace in the area".

Departure From Moscow

LD250652 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr, TASS--The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, left Moscow today. He was staying in the Soviet Union since Thursday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was seen off by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, and other officials.

COMMENTATOR MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. TABAS ATTEMPT

NC241930 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Tabas Lesson"]

[Text] A year ago the U.S. militarists attempted an aggressive act against Iran and landed a group of commandos near the city of Tabas. As we know, this adventurism met with a disgraceful failure. The aggressors took with them a number of bodies of American commandos who were killed in the abortive act in the night and left Iran.

The bourgeois U.S. newspapers now try not to recall this adventurism and claim that allegedly this was a minor event which stemmed from the crisis of the hostages in Iran who have now returned to the United States. But as documents and facts show, the Tabas incident was a reflection of long-term plans which the Pentagon has prepared with the intention of harming Iran's revolution and reestablishing the old conditions of the era when U.S. monopolies actually dictated in Iran.

Washington has not abandoned these plans even now. Before the Tabas adventurism, extensive preparations had been made. For instance the New York DAILY NEWS confirmed that the transfer of commando groups, which had undergone special training, to Iran was started in November 1979. These groups were able to nest in Tehran until January 1980 and to establish contacts with some of the deposed shah's supporters who had not yet been found and with former SAVAK employees. They were to prepare a strike force to carry out a coup in Iran. The U.S. newspaper DAILY WORLD wrote: with this act, the preliminaries of which were prepared by the CIA, they wanted to make it appear that allegedly the residents of the country opposed the policy of the Iranian government and Ayatollah Khomeyni. The DAILY WORLD then wrote: The CIA had used a similar maneuver in 1953 during the overthrow of Dr Mossadeq's government and the return of the shah to power. The Washington POST, too, referred to the existence of a U.S. fifth column in Iran and wrote: Pentagon and White House officials indicated that the United States had a group of collaborators in Tehran who helped prepare the exact time for the attack. According to this newspaper three airports had been prepared for carrying out the subversive act--one in southeast Tehran and the other two in the direct vicinity of the capital.

Simultaneous with its preparations within Iran for a military coup, Washington also used subservient regimes in Israel, Egypt, Oman and Pakistan. It is interesting to note that before the aggressive act in Tabas, Israeli Prime Minister Begin assured Washington that Israel was prepared to place its military bases at the disposal of the U.S. Armed Forces. Egyptian and Pakistani territories were directly used to send helicopters and military transport planes to Iran. Later, the truth about the use of Egyptian territory for the subversive attempt against Iran which met with complete failure was confirmed by Egyptian President as-Sadat, who was keeping the former shah informed of events. Apart from this, As-Sadat told foreign correspondents that the abortive act by the U.S. commandos in Iran should not rule out the possibility of a fresh attempt in the future.

Facts of the present period confirm that the new U.S. administration is following the policy of preparing anti-Iranian military provocations more persistently and with more strength as compared with the past administration. President Reagan's administration has not only not recalled its immense armada which is patrolling near Iranian coasts but is adding to its warships as well. The policy of drawing NATO members and, above all, Britain into participating in America's adventurist plans in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean continue. Joseph Luns, NATO secretary general, who confirmed President Carter's subversive attempt against Iran a year ago, at a press conference some days ago after talks with President Reagan, referred to the need to increase the military strength of the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO pact in the Persian Gulf in order to defend the West's vital interests.

As we know, a number of British and West German ships which left for the Persian Gulf have joined the U.S. armada. Head of the British Conservative government Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who has traveled to some Persian Gulf nations, is persistently striving toward the stationing of joint American-British rapid deployment forces in this region. The objective of the recent trip by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Near East countries as well as the visit paid by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to Washington was to place the Persian Gulf, and specifically Iran, under siege. For this purpose Pakistan is to used in the East while Egypt and Israel are to be used in the West. By using Egypt in the Sinai Peninsula the United States is preparing for the creation of a multinational force, the nucleus of which will be formed by the U.S. Armed Forces which will form half of the Rapid Deployment Force.

This course of events and other facts show that the Pentagon has not abandoned its intentions to carry out a fresh adventurism similar to the abortive disgraceful act which took place a year ago in Tabas and wants to repeat this act in much greater dimensions.

Some days ago the Iranian Foreign Ministry rightly and opportunely issued a statement which says: The Iranian Government considers the plan to form multinational forces in the Near East region as a continuation of the plan to form the American Rapid Deployment Force and, in general, the plot of Western imperialism to expand its diktat and aggression especially in the Persian Gulf region. For this reason the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the military maneuvers in the Persian Gulf, which are held with the participation of U.S. collaborators, a threat to Iran.

All progressive social circles of the world and all the Soviet people share in Iran's concern on U.S. imperialism's machinations.

ISRAELI AIR FORCE BOMBS SIDON, REFUGEE CAMP

LD262210 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 26 Apr, TASS--Israeli Air Force heavily bombed the town of Sidon in southern Lebanon in the afternoon today. The aircraft of the aggressor bombed for 40 minutes residential neighbourhoods of the town and its outskirts. They also bombed the Palestinian refugee camp Ras al-Hilva near the town. According to preliminary data, as a result of the barbarous Israeli attacks, tens of persons have been killed and injured.

Israeli aircraft several times appeared over the Lebanese capital today, but each time met with heavy fire of the air defences.

LEBANESE PEACE REQUIRES OVERALL MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD241533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glikhov "Commentator's Column": "Old Recipes"]

[Text] Some circles in the West have recently been pressing the idea of creating some kind of "international forces" for Lebanon. References are made to the acutely strained situation in that country in attempts to justify the plans being nurtured.

The situation in Lebanon has indeed long been causing the world public alarm and concern. For many years this small Arab state has been the target of Israel's unconcealed aggression. The Israeli military is occupying the southern part of Lebanon. Tel Aviv is maintaining the puppet Haddad, who has taken the course of splitting the country. It supports the Lebanese rightists who display separatist tendencies. It is precisely Israel which in every way is aggravating the situation in Lebanon. Only recently the Israeli military made a landing in the An-Nabatiyah area shelled and bombed a number of Lebanese cities and population centers.

Is it not strange that the idea of creating "international forces" for Lebanon has found ardent support in Israel? Is not Tel Aviv itself doing everything to hinder the activity of the existing inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, the main part of which is composed of Syrian troops?

Evidently it is not fortuitous that the latest act in the Lebanese drama was timed by the Tel Aviv directors to coincide with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's visit to the Near East.

The idea which surfaced immediately afterward of "international forces for Lebanon" is consonant with Washington's plans for Rapid Deployment Forces" in various versions like for example "multinational forces" for Sinai. It was rightly assessed as preparation for interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon and the Near East countries.

The world public is expressing serious concern about this. A statement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry says for example that the Iranian Government considers the plan to create "multinational forces" in the Near East region to be an extension of the project to form American Rapic Deployment Forces and in general a plan by Western imperialism to spread dominion and aggression, particularly in the Persian Gulf.

Lebanon's tragedy is a result of the lack of a settlement in the Near Eastern conflict. The latest outbreak only emphasizes the urgent necessity to search for an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East. The sooner the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are ensured, the occupation of the Arab lands terminated and an end made to Israel's expansionist aspirations, the more speedily the situation in Lebanon will be normalized. As for the old recipes which the United States and their subordinates are applying--violent means, gendarme methods and separate deals--they result only in aggravating the situation.

'WORSENING CRISIS' FACING AS-SADAT REGIME VIEWED

LD241505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Borisov under the rubric "On International Themes": "Egypt: The Crisis Is Worsening"]

[Text] Under the conditions of the protest growing among the people against the treacherous course of the Egyptian ruling clique, the Egyptian authorities, on the hackneyed pretext of "fighting communism," are stepping up persecution and repression of the country's progressive and democratic forces. Hundreds of leaders and activists of opposition parties and political, trade union and youth organizations opposing the present Egyptian leadership's capitulationist policy, a statement from the Union of Egyptian Democratic Youth says, have been arrested and imprisoned. The Egyptian National Progressive Party, which is waging a consistent struggle to preserve the country's national independence and thwart the Camp David agreements, is being subjected to the harshest repressions.

The Egyptian security organs without any permission from legal bodies recently arrested about 70 representatives of the National Progressive Party. As has already frequently happened, for want of evidence the prosecutor's office has put off the court investigation until 9 May with a view to "determining the culpability" of each of the accused. Commenting on this new campaign of arrests and the draconian measures the government has taken against Egypt's democratic forces, the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, organ of the opposition Socialist Labor Party, notes that "Egypt is turning into a police state before our eyes. The country is in fact living by wartime laws. The main task of the police," the newspaper continues, "is to ensure by any means that power is retained in the hands of the existing regime."

The Egyptian leadership's course, which contradicts national interests, is generating widespread indignation and opposition among various strata of Egyptian society. The foreign press reports that in the ranks of the Egyptian Army an increasing number of officers are opposing As-Sadat's pro-U.S. course and his separate talks with Israel. In an attempt to prevent the growth of opposition the authorities are resorting to purges, reshuffles and sometimes acts of terrorism against people among the army's command personnel who do not suit the regime. In early February a group of officers was arrested, charged with creating an underground organization in the Egyptian Armed Forces. Foreign observers drew attention to the fact that 2 weeks after this group was arrested there was a helicopter accident as a result of which Egyptian Defense Minister Ahmad Badawi and 13 general staff officers were killed: "Egyptian political and army circles," the Paris-published journal AFRIQUE-ASIE writes, "believe that this accident was the result of a plot by the CIA together with the pro-U.S. Egyptian Chief of General Staff Abu Gahzalah whom As-Sadat quickly appointed to the post of defense minister immediately after Badawi's death." This action, the article states, was aimed at "rendering leaderless the cells of the 'free officers' secret opposition organization and intimidating young Egyptian army cadres."

As-Sadat's regime is trying to conceal its measures aimed at eliminating any opposition by expatiating about "democracy and freedom of expression." It is in precisely this context that we should examine the proposals recently published in the official Cairo press for the creation of an "opposition wing" within the ruling National Democratic Party. The aim of this undertaking is perfectly obvious: to ban the activity of existing opposition parties and create the semblance of a "new opposition," but this time a loyal opposition presenting no threat to the regime.

The new wave of police repression exposes As-Sadat's phony allegations that he "has bestowed democracy and freedom on Egypt." It attests to the exacerbation of the regime's crisis, its total isolation within its own country and the unpopularity of its domestic and foreign policy, which is rejected by broad strata of the Egyptian public.

AS-SADAT REGIME RESEMBLES 'FASCIST DICTATORSHIP'

LD271034 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The Egyptian ruling circles have carried out a fresh witchhunt against the democratic and progressive forces, during which more than 70 loyal sons of Egypt who are members of the National Progressive Unity Party were arrested and jailed. Meanwhile, the trial continues of a large number of people accused of affiliation with the Egyptian Communist Party. Actually, this is not the first time that the As-Sadatist intelligence has brandished the bogey of anticommunism [as heard]. It seeks to inflict brutal and cruel treatment and denounce anyone opposing the line of capitulation and the betrayal of the interests of the Egyptian people and of the other Arab peoples.

Those arrested include lawyers, trade unionists, workers, intellectuals, men of letters and journalists, all of them well known for being loyal to the ideals of 'Abd an-Nasir, the noble cause of the national and social liberation and Egypt's renewal initiated by the 1952 revolution.

Their arrest is nothing but an attempt to arouse fear in the hearts of all the Arab nationalists and to force them to keep silent and acquiesce to a gradual submission to American imperialism and Zionism.

In As-Sadat's era, the process of stifling political liberties has taken on a regular character; it is being carried out systematically behind the screen of loud talk about democracy and what was termed a corrective revolution, at a time when in fact, the regime is more and more resembling a fascist dictatorship. In January 1977, popular demonstrations in Egypt were savagely repressed, and afterwards Law No 2 was issued, which provided for a 25-year jail sentence for anyone taking part in strikes or demonstrations. This was used by the authorities as a means to gag the trade unions.

In addition, a fresh phase of suppression of democratic liberties began after the signing of what was called the peace treaty with Israel; provisions were made to get rid of any opposition in the state organs and social organizations; the National Assembly was dissolved; new elections were held during which there was open intervention by the government to ensure the victory of its own candidates.

Moreover, laws prohibiting the establishment of new parties were enacted. The freedom of the press was curtailed, student organizations in the universities were put under the control of the administration, and the time limit on the mandate of the president of the republic to hold office was abrogated, which gave the latter the prerogative of being a dictator for life.

Recently the Law of Shame was issued, a law that was disgraceful in itself, and progressive elements were arrested under the pretext of combating atheists and communists. Those who come under this law are prohibited from affiliating with political parties, from being candidates for local authority organs or from leading trade unions and social orgnaizations.

Moreover, a number of trade unions which influence public opinion-making and the education of the younger generations have been banned from all activity. All cases of so-called shameful behavior are turned over to what is called the socialist public prosecutor, and a special legal procedure has been established amounting practically to the introduction of inquisitions.

And now the Egyptian ruler wants, through such an organization, to suppress the Egyptians' dissatisfaction with the Camp David policies of collusion with the Israeli aggressor and its American supporters, and with the country's conversion into a bridgehead for the American Rapid Deployment Force. But so long as this discredited line exists, the energetic oppositon of the people to it is bound to grow.

ZIMBABWE RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD261250 Moscow in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 18 Apr 81

[(Aleksey Nikolayev) commentary]

[Text] Today, 18 April, is the 1st anniversary of Zimbabwean independence. Radio Moscow and, indeed, the entire population of the Soviet Union wish to congratulate you on the anniversary of your freedom. The people of this country remember the day Zimbabwe became free, the day it tore asunder the foreign chains of slavery, became an independent republic and gave the black people back their land. The freedom of Zimbabwe is a source of great joy to the friend of the people of Zimbabwe, the people of the Soviet Union. Let us remind one another that the freedom of Zimbabwe greatly distressed the settlers of British extraction, the imperialist armies of America and the South African Boers. The countries we have mentioned as well as others hoped that economic disaster and civil war would consume the country. What is gratifying is that Zimbabwe has quickly stabilized itself and succeeded in gathering strength in various spheres of activity. The Western imperialist countries sought to exploit Zimbabwe economically and to sabotage its industrial development. The Western imperialist countries tried to increase the number of unemployed so that Zimbabwe would be stricken by poverty and famine and would eventually have to go cap in hand to South Africa to buy food. These aims of the enemy were foiled. Zimbabwe quickly reduced her purchases from and dependence on the illegal South African regime.

The government took steps to ensure that enough supplies reached the country, to control the country's banks and to appoint Zimbabweans to leading positions in the country. The government also ensured conditions for considerable industrial development and agricultural production. This was in response to popular demands and was to the chagrin of the imperialists. The government of Zimbabwe has initiated a program of universal education, and as a result the number of people in school has increased by 150 percent over last year's figure. The government has clearly stated that its aim is to provide free education. It has also taken steps to ensure that everyone, particularly the indigenous population, receives help in obtaining medical services. It also wants to maintain low housing rents. These are some of the government's achievements since independence, but it still has a lot to do to alleviate the ills and open sores left by the colonialists.

The Zimbabwe Government has shown its independence in foreign policy, and this has been acclaimed throughout the world. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said that he very much appreciates the assistance the Zimbabweans received from the socialist countries during the liberation struggle. He has proposed the strengthening of the ties of friendship between his country and the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

The people of the Soviet Union heartily wish their friends, the people of Zimbabwe, every success in national reconstruction and in building a new system of government in the land of their forefathers.

WEST CONTINUES PROCRASTINATION ON NAMIBIA

LD260002 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 25 Apr 81

[By TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr, TASS--The West is not going to renounce its procrastination tactics in the Namibian issue and is looking for ways to change the U.N. plan of granting independence to Namibia, occupied by South African racists. This was evidenced by a meeting of the so-called liaison group--the United States, Britain, the FRG, France and Canada--held in the American Embassy in London and chaired by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. The meeting gave a vague assurance that Namibia will get independence as soon as this is possible.

They said that the main obstacle to granting independence to the Namibian people was the issue of protecting the consitutional rights of the white minority in that country, which allegedly required expansion and reinforcement of the U.N. Namibia settlement plan. Western powers have been for more than three years delaying talks with South Africa on the implementation of the U.N. plan and have (?pharisaically) made no (?progress on) the issue.

They said in London that specific additions to the plan would allegedly be met with great understanding by all interested parties.

The Western manoeuvres were obviously designed to deceive the world public opinion and to radically change the U.N. Namibia [words indistinct] occupation forces be withdrawn from that country and free general elections be held there (?under effective international control), based on the principle "one man--one vote."

The "specific proposals" spoken of at the meeting (?in) the American (?Embassy) were confined to the Reagan administration plan which was outlined by Mr Crocker during his recent tour of African countries. The American emissary is known to have insisted on the convocation of a constitutional conference on Namibia before holding elections there, which is tantamount to a recognition of the South African occupation and of Namibian puppets. The "interested parties" should include, in the first place, representatives of the puppet regime set up by the South African racists, who should guarantee privileges for local and Western capital after the proclamation of independence. So far South African racists and their protectors have failed to give their puppets equal rights with the South-West Africa People's Organization at the talks on Namibia.

THE TIMES of London admitted that the meeting (?failed) to work out practical recommendations to break the Namibian stalemate. It also clearly hinted at the double-faced attitude of the five to the (?settlement) issue.

The vague formulations and declarations of readiness for compromise in granting Namibia independence were, in fact, designed to delay a solution to the problem and to press African countries for stopping their campaign for all-round economic sanctions against South Africa and for accepting the Crocker settlement plan.

RED CROSS TO SEND AID TO DJIBOUTI FLOOD VICTIMS

LD241231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Aid for Flood Victims"]

[Text] The Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR has decided to provide aid, gratis, to the Republic of Djibouti's flood-stricken population. Medicines, blankets and tents will be delivered to Djibouti's national Red Crescent Society by a special Aeroflot flight.

WARSHIP DETACHMENT VISITS HAVANA, DEPARTS

LD241401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 3

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Havana, 15 Apr--A detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Vice Adm V.A. Samoylov has arrived here on an official friendly visit. Residents of the Cuban capital watched in their thousands as the large antisubmarine ship Nikolayev, the patrol vessels Svirepyy and Bditelnyy, and the tanker Olekma hoved into Havana Bay to the accompaniment of a loud gun salute. Vice Adm V.A. Samoylov called on Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, commander of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy.

Departure Reported

LD260826 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0620 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Havana, 26 Apr (TASS)--The official friendly visit to Cuba by a squadron of Soviet warships under the command of Vice Adm Vladimir Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, has ended. During the visit to the island of freedom, the large antisubmarine ship Nikolayev and the patrol vessels Svirepyy and Bditelnyy visited Havana and Cienfuegos.

The squadron was visited by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and President of the Council of State and Ministers, and by army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

CASTRO RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER KATUSHEV

LD241357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Havana, 14 Apr, TASS--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, has received K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here. During the talk, which passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of the further development of trade relations and also of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and the USSR.

USTINOV GREETS CUBANS ON BAY OF PIGS ANNIVERSARY

LD241349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces and my own account I cordially congratulate you and all Cuban servicemen on a notable event--the 20th anniversary of the defeat of the counterrevolutionary hirelings at Playa Giron. The exploit of the fighters of the insurgent army and the battalions of the people's militia [opolcheniye] in the days of April 1961 were a graphic manifestation of the courage and heroism of the Cuban people, who liberated themselves from exploitation and lack of rights, and an inspiring example to the servicemen of the revolutionary armed forces vigilantly standing guard over their motherland's security. I send the personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba wishes for great new successes in strengthening the country's defense capability and fulfilling the tasks set by the Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES TRADE UNIONS' TASKS

LD241403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Important Tasks for Trade Unions"]

[Text] The daily working routine of our homeland and the deeds and thoughts of millions of Soviet people, filled with the determination to resolve with honor the economic and social tasks advanced by the 26th congress of Lenin's party, are marked by a spirit of nationwide creative quest and an intensive pace of shock labor. A truly invaluable role in the successful realization of these tasks belongs to our country's most massive public organization--the trade unions.

"The party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "regards the trade unions as its reliable prop among the masses and as a powerful means of developing democracy and involving the working people in building communism." The trade unions, having admitted millions of kolkhoz members to their ranks, now embrace practically all our country's working people. They are concerned with defending the working people's interests, they take part in resolving economic, social and cultural tasks and they do much to increase the efficiency of socialist competition and develop the inventor and rationalizer movement.

Expressing the will, thoughts and feelings of the working people, the Soviet trade unions entirely and fully approved the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and adopted them as a militant action program for unswerving guidance and implementation. The meetings of the worker collectives which have been held everywhere and the recent AUCCTU plenum are clear and convincing evidence of this. And today one of trade unions' paramount concerns is, together with party, Komsomol and other public organizations, to purposefully carry out active organizational and mass political work aimed at explaining and studying in depth the congress documents and to discuss and define in detail the concrete tasks of each collective in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the role and place of each working person in the overall system.

The great and complex tasks set by the party to further boost the economy and culture and increase the Soviet people's well-being demand from trade unions a creative approach to their resolution and persistence in achieving the set aims.

Particular attention must be paid to implementing the resolution recently adopted by the party Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee "on all-union socialist competition to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets." Today the patriotic initiatives of the worker collectives of Moscow and Leningrad, Yaroslavskaya, Rostovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts, the Urals and the Kuzbass aimed at completing the plans ahead of schedule, improving the efficiency and quality of production and saving metal and fuel and energy resources are being supported and disseminated throughout the country. The main thing now is to consolidate what was achieved in the precongress competition, putting into practice the competition slogan "Work Efficiently and to a High Standard," to do everything possible to make skillful use of available resources and to achieve high results for the minimum outlay. It is necessary to establish in every collective an atmosphere of genuine creative seeking, labor competition and comradely mutual assistance, high responsibility for the allotted task, and implacability toward shortcomings and violations of discipline.

As was noted at the 26th party congress, the trade unions still sometimes lack initiative in exercising their extensive rights. They are not always persistent over questions of the fulfillment of collective contracts and labor protection, and at times react feebly to instances of the violation of labor legislation, bureaucratism and red tape. Here is what B.I. Stepanov, toolmaker at Tomsk's Sibelektromotor plant, said from the rostrum of the AUCCTU plenum, for instance. The modernization of the enterprise has recently been completed but the construction of a consumer services block is still being put off "till later." Meanwhile there is not enough room in the canteens and consumer service facilities. Problems of extending the housing and cultural and consumer service construction are always being included in collective contracts there, but many of them still remain unsolved.

Can we tolerate such an attitude to the matter? The duty of trade union organs is to analyze critically at all levels the style and methods of their work in this direction and to draw the correct conclusions. Monitoring of the resolution of all questions of people's labor, leisure and daily life must be intensified, and the participation of trade unions and labor collectives in planning and managing production, selecting and placing cadres and making efficient use of enterprise and organization resources must be expanded.

Every trade union worker is called upon to measure his deeds at all times and in everything against Lenin's immortal precept: To be in the thick of the workers' life, to know it inside out, to be able to determine correctly and without a trace of false idealization the masses' mood, their level of consciousness and their actual requirements and to be able to win the boundless trust of the masses through a comradely attitude toward them and the solicitous satisfaction of their needs.

The trade unions' authority and the efficiency of their participation in resolving production and educational tasks and in protecting working people's rights and interests depend to a great extent on businesslike support from party committees. Without exercising tutelage in petty matters, they are called upon to promote in every possible way the growth of trade union organizations' initiative and a constant increase in their role as a genuine school of management, a school of economic activity and a school of communism.

At all stages of the socialist society's development Soviet trade unions, operating under the proven leadership of Lenin's party, have been and remain the party's prop and active helper in resolving the tasks that face us. There can be no doubt that they will continue to devote all their strength, experience and energy to successfully implementing the party's decisions and will make a worthy contribution to putting into practice the program of communist creative work outlined by the 26th congress.

On the threshold of May Day the words of the CPSU Central Committee slogans are meeting with a widespread response from millions of people:

"--Long Live the Soviet Trade Unions, a School of Communism and an Influential Force in Our Society."

ZIMYANIN, TALYZIN ATTEND AMITY SOCIETIES MEETING

LD270845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "The Friendship of the Peoples--A Guarantee of Peace"]

[Excerpt] Responding to their hearts' command and with an awareness of their lofty responsibility for the fate of peace millions of our country's working people actively participate in the work of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Links with Foreign Countries. This mass organization unites 77 societies and associations developing good relations of mutual understanding and cooperation with the peoples of foreign countries.

The results of recent years' work and questions of further galvanizing the struggle of public forces for peace and security were discussed by Union of Soviet Friendship Societies representatives on 15 April in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions at its fourth all-union conference. There were more than 800 delegates from all our country's union republics, krays and oblasts in the hall, guests emissaries from many countries' societies for friendship with the USSR came to the conference.

The conference presidium included M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; USSR ministers, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers; leading production workers and eminent scientific, cultural and art figures. The delegation heads of societies for friendship with the USSR are also here.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the conference was greeted with fervent, prolonged applause. M.V. Zimyanin read it out. Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies delivered a report.

BELORUSSIAN PLENUM DISCUSSES CONGRESS DECISIONS

LD241507 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Second Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Minsk on 10 April. The plenum heard a report by Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, "On the Belorussian CP Central Committee's Organizational and Political Measures in Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

Taking part in discussion of this question were comrades; Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of Brestskiy Belorussian Obkom; Yu.M. Khusainov, first secretary of Gomelskiy Belorussian Obkom; V.V. Mikhelson, first secretary of Vitebsk Belorussian Gorkom; P.M. Sudilovskiy, general director of the Beloruskaliy production association; A.M. Zinkevich, director of the Ross breeding establishment in Volkovysskiy Rayon; and Ye.F. Soldmonov, first secretary of Molodechnenskiy Belorussian Raykom.

The plenum approved the Belorussian CP Central Committee's organizational and political measures in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and instructed the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, ministeries and departments, local soviets ispolkoms and trade union and Komsomol organizations to ensure their practical implementation.

DEPUTY MINISTER MURADYAN DIES AFTER ILLNESS

LD241223 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 4

[Obituary of "Ovanes Georgiyevich Muradyan"]

[Excerpt] Ovanes Georgiyevich Muradyan, member of the CPSU since 1945 and USSR deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, died on 14 April after a serious illness in his 63d year.

CSA'S GARMASH VIEWS QUARTERLY PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD241417 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 1

["Economic Review" by V. Garmash, deputy administration chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "On the 5-Year Plan March"]

[Text] Our country's working people greeted the 26th party congress decisions with enthusiasm. Implementation of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" is underway at plants and construction sites and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In the course of socialist competition to ensure the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the collectives of enterprises and associations in most sectors of industry have achieved new labor successes.

The plan for the first quarter for the total volume of output, labor productivity growth and the production of goods of prime importance was overfulfilled. The plan was successfully fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of Power Machine Building.

Hundreds of millions of rubles worth of output was produced in excess of the plan, including 1.4 billion cubic meters of gas; 240,000 tons of coal and gas condensate; 1,000,000 tons of steel; 43,000 tons of mineral fertilizer and 3,600 tons of chemical crop protectants; R74 million worth of automation and computer equipment and facilities; 870 trucks; 670 tractors; just under R8 million worth of machinery for stockraising and fodder production; 40,000 tons of cement; R190 million worth of sewn goods; R200 million worth of everyday and household goods; and a considerable quantity of foodstuffs and other goods.

The total volume of industrial production was 3.1 percent up on the first quarter of last year, with average daily production up by 4.5 percent (the first quarter of the current year was one working day shorter than the first quarter of last year).

Labor productivity in industry rose by 2.5 percent in this period. This factor accounted for more than three-fourths of the increase in production. In such sectors as heavy and transport machine building, electrical engineering, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument making, tractor and agricultural machine building, construction and road machine building, machine building for the light and food industry, light industry and the fish industry it accounted for all or almost all the increase in production.

Of the sectors of the fuel and energy complex the gas industry achieved the most rapid growth rate. Compared with the first quarter of last year the average daily production of gas was up by 8 percent, petroleum and gas condensate by 2 percent, and electricity by 3 percent. The supplementary coal extraction target was not fully achieved. The quantity dispatched to the consumer was slightly less than in the corresponding period last year. One-fourth of associations and enterprises in the coal industry failed to fulfill the plan for the first quarter. Donetsk, Kuznetsk and Ekibastuz miners were among those in arrears.

Primary oil refining and fuel oil production were also below projected levels. In ferrous metallurgy average daily production of finished rolled metal and pipes was virtually the same as in the first quarter of last year. The Kuznetsk metallurgical combine, the Azovstal metallurgical plant in Zhdanov, the Yenakiyevo metallurgical plant, the Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant in Dneprovskiy and the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy failed to achieve their targets for the production of rolled metal.

The chemical and petrochemical industries achieved high rates of growth in the production of mineral fertilizer, chemical crop protectants, synthetic rubbers, soda ash and (sulfonol). The targets for the first quarter for the production of all these products were overfulfilled. At the same time production of sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers was below the projected level. The main reasons for these shortfalls is the lack of coordination between commissioned capacities, disproportions in the development of raw material and processing facilities and failure to make full use of equipment.

Machine builders produced R500 million worth of machinery, equipment, instruments and everyday goods in excess of the plan. A considerable increase was achieved in the production of forging and pressing machinery, metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control, computer equipment and facilities and a number of other items of technical equipment. Some 46 percent of the total output of the electrical engineering industry and 45 percent of the output of the machine tool and tool building industry now bears the state seal of quality.

At the same time production of turbines, certain types of electric motors, chemical equipment and flax-harvesting combines was below the projected level. Associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the power machine building, electrical engineering and a number of other ministries failed to fully ensure deliveries of output in accordance with contracts concluded and orders placed.

The state plan sets a target for the production of those spare parts for trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery and machinery for stockraising and fodder production in shortest supply. Unfortunately, while successfully fulfilling the targets for many basic products, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building failed to fulfill those for the production of spare parts in accordance with the itemized list. This will seriously affect motor transportation operations and create considerable difficulties for rural machine operators.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry failed to make up the arrears allowed to accumulate since the start of the year in the production of timber, paper (except for newsprint) and cardboard. In the first quarter 48,000 tons of paper, 67,000 tons of cardboard and a considerable quantity of timber less than scheduled were supplied to the national economy.

Production targets for cement, asbestos, cement pipes, joints and window glass were overfulfilled in the construction materials industry. There is a lag in developing production of precast ferroconcrete and bricks--a number of enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction failed to achieve their targets for these products.

In Group B sectors a considerable quantity of linen and silk textiles, nonwoven materials, hosiery, knitwear and sewn goods, foodstuffs and everyday and household goods--clocks and watches, refrigerators, washing machines, motorcycles and motor scooters, furniture, chinaware, earthenware and high-quality glassware and cut glass ware--was produced in excess of the plan. Production of cotton and woolen textiles, leather footwear and a number of children's and consumer goods was below the planned amount.

Consolidating the successes of the precongress competition and utilizing leading workers' experience, Soviet industry has made a confident start to the 11th 5-Year Plan. Reserves must be mobilized and the collectives of certain enterprises and associations must make up their arrears in the immediate future. The potential for this exists.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25-26 APRIL

LD270527 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 and 26 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 April

Aktyubinskaya Oblast has begun sowing early cereal crops. They will occupy more than 2.5 million hectares, including more than 1 million hectares of wheat. (1500 GMT)

In Turkmenistan fine-fiber cotton sowing has ended. In all 170,000 hectares have been planted to high-yielding varieties. (1800 GMT)

26 April

In Kurganskaya Oblast the sowing of annual grasses has begun. Rape, a new crop for the area, will be sown on more than 100,000 hectares. (1500 GMT)

In Uzbekistan cotton sowing is nearing completion. This year the republic plans to harvest 5.9 million tons of cotton. (1950 GMT)

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN SPRING FIELDWORK

LD270749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev Agricultural Review: "The Grainfields"]

[Text] The vivid green of the winter crops and the black rectangles of plowland awaiting sowing gladden the eyes of the graingrower. By the sown cornfields one can trace spring's advance which has brought a lot of work. Everything must be dealt with in time and competently, but concern for the grainfields must come first. Grain is the foundation of the country's food and fodder base.

According to the USSR's Central Statistical Administration, by 13 April 14.1 million hectares had been sown to spring crops including 7.8 million hectares of grain crops. The farms of 14 union republics are engaged in sowing. Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress, the rural workers are improving the sowing structure in order to increase the production of grain including feed grain and are increasing the area sown to fodder crops.

The spring grainfields now amount to almost 100 million hectares. Using them thriftily means not only ensuring a large harvest for the first year of the 5-year plan, but also a good start for the future. The farm workers of the Russian Federation have pledged to sell no less than 55 million tons of grain this year. At the moment 15 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics are sowing. The pace of sowing in the Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays, Volgogradskaya Oblast and the Kalmytskaya ASSR is mounting. More than 2 million hectares in the republic have been sown to spring crops. The pace of work on the Ukraine's farms is high. Some 6 million hectares of winter crops have been top-dressed and 7 million hectares have been sown to spring crops.

Winter grain crops are very important. Since fall 34 million hectares have been under such crops. Thanks to the warm weather in many regions the seedlings have emerged earlier than usual and in a healthy condition after the winter. They are being top-dressed.

In a number of regions fodder crops produce a bigger yield than does spring wheat. It is important to review the structure of the sowing areas in good time. In the Orenburgskaya Oblast, for example, the areas under barley are being expanded. At the same time there will be no reduction in the sowing of strong and durum wheat. The harvests of high quality grain are to be increased in the area on the Volga's left bank, Siberia and the southern Urals.

The weather conditions for groat crops are favourable this year. There are reserves for increasing the production of these in Kazakhstan, the Volga Region and the Urals. The party, soviet and agricultural organs must take the necessary steps to increase the harvests of millet, buckwheat, rice and pulse crops.

While beginning the sowing of early crops, the ground must be prepared carefully in good time for later crops. Corn is very important in resolving the fodder problem. It will be cultivated by industrial methods on 70 percent of the land allocated to it. This makes possible an increase in the grain harvest.

The farmers of Moldavia and the North Caucasus are making skillful use of progressive innovation. Thanks to the well-thought-out system of retraining cadres the machine operators have mastered advanced methods excellently. Yet at a number of farms in Khersonskaya Oblast technological discipline is being violated during the sowing of sunflowers by the industrial method and this could lead to a harvest shortfall.

Spring agrotechnics must be geared toward maintaining soil moisture, minimizing the time taken on work operations and using seed carefully. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are fully provided with grain and pulse seeds. However there are farms where the sowing material is still substandard. Preparation of the seeds must be completed as quickly as possible and exchange operations conducted, where necessary. Time does not stand still and there is still much seed of poor quality on farms in the Ryazanskaya, Pskovskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts. The field work front is expanding. Cotton has been sown on 1.8 million hectares and sugar beet on 1.1 million hectares. The planting of vegetables and potatoes is under way.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTION PROGRAM REPORTED

LD271000 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Soviet Union has started putting into practice a program that will enable it to produce additionally up to 40 million tons of grain a year. The program is financed by the government. It provides for irrigating large areas in the risk farming zone and ensuring high and stable harvests. The output of farm machinery and chemical fertilizers is to increase considerably. Large sums of money will be invested in scientific research, especially in the development of high yield varieties of crops.

SOLOMENTSEV ATTENDS MOSCOW AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD242212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of workers of land improvement and agricultural organizations of the Chernozem Region in Russia took place in Moscow today. Tasks connected with the further development of land improvement and raising the efficiency of its use were discussed. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS ATTEND FARM MACHINERY SESSION

LD241555 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Reliable Machinery for the Countryside"]

[Excerpts] The 26th CPSU Congress has set tractor and agricultural machine building great tasks in the field of providing agriculture with modern reliable machinery. In the 11th 5-Year Plan industry must supply the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural organizations with 1.87 million tractors, 1.45 million trucks, 600,000 grain harvesting combines and a large quantity of other vehicles and machinery. The task has been set of setting up and organizing the output of powerful new tractors, combines, self-propelled windrowers and wide-cut reapers, machinery for introducing industrial production processes into agriculture and new machinery for applying solid and liquid mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents to the soil.

Ways of implementing these decisions of the historic party congress better and faster were discussed at an expanded meeting of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Automotive, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Workers' Trade Union. The leaders of major plants, production and science-and-production associations, organizations and ministerial directorates and sections announced their plans at the meeting.

A.A. Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, stressed in his report that the party's agrarian policy, aimed at a consistent increase in agricultural production in the country, envisages broad participation by machine builders in this matter. Without equipping the agricultural industry with modern reliable machinery it is impossible to achieve the further development and improvement of arable farming and stockraising. Unfortunately, there is still a considerable shortfall in this. Both the technical standard and the quality of much machinery produced for the countryside are causing the most serious criticism.

Participating in the collegium's work were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.I. Sakhnyuk, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building department; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab.

CSA REPORTS START OF SPRING SOWING IN ESTONIA

LD240848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Estonia has begun spring sowing, which is now being done by machine operators in all union republics. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by the beginning of the third 10-day period of April various kinds of spring crops had been sown over 20.5 million hectare, of which one half is accounted for by grain crops and pulse crops.

There is one special feature about fieldwork in the European part of the country this year: its border is not moving from south to north as usual, but from west to east. Sowing has now begun in such oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone as Kurskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Moskowskaya. The soil will soon be ready for working in the east of the country, too. Mass sowing is already in progress in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, and in northern Kazakhstan five oblasts are already engaged in selective fieldwork.

Sowing conditions have been very difficult in recent days. Snow, rain and sharp frosts have hampered work in the Ukraine, Moldavia and the central Non-Chernozem Zone. All the same, machine operators have been sowing almost 1 million hectare per 24 hours.

The sowing of many late crops has now begun in the south. Sowing equipment is out on the rice paddies in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Mass work is underway on sunflower and soya plantations. Great attention is being devoted this year to increasing production of corn for grain. This crop now occupies over 250,000 hectare. The optimum times for sowing it are now approaching in the main areas where it is grown--southern Ukraine, northern Caucasus and Moldavia.

A considerable volume of sowing work has already been done by beet-growers. Sowing of sugar beets has been carried out over more than 2 million hectares and a considerable area has been sown using new, industrial-type equipment thus obviating the need for manual labor in tending the plants.